

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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WORLD BANK EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS VISIT PRC

Meet Wang Bingqian

OW211347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian met and gave a dinner for executive directors of the World Bank here this evening. The six executive directors are in China to study how World Bank loans have been used and to discuss questions concerning further cooperation with China. Giorgio Ragazzi is the mission's coordinator.

Wang Bingqian expressed satisfaction with the economic and technical assistance given to China by the World Bank. Since China's seat in the World Bank was restored in May, 1980, cooperation between China and the bank has steadily increased. Agreements for 18 projects with a total loan of 1,915 million U.S. dollars have been signed. These projects involve energy, transportation and communications, industrial transformation, agricultural science and public health in rural areas.

Talk With Zhao Ziyang

OW211553 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that cooperation between the World Bank and China would not only benefit China's economic development but also provide useful experience for cooperation between the World Bank and other developing countries. The premier made these remarks in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon to World Bank executive directors Ragazzi, De Maulde, Romualdez, Dean, Lust and Girukwigomba on a mission to China. Premier Zhao said that in the past four years the World Bank had rendered China "highly effective" economic and technical assistance including the training of Chinese personnel and the provision of loans. "We are satisfied with the cooperation from the World Bank," he added.

Giorgio Ragazzi, coordinator of the mission, told the premier that he and his colleagues were looking forward to learning the development policies of China and to improvement in the relations between the World Bank and China. The World Bank would contribute to China's development program by providing funds as well as by cultural and educational means.

Premier Zhao believed that the visit would promote cooperation between China and the World Bank. He also briefed the visitors on the current economic reform in China.

Wang Bingqian, state councilor and minister of finance, and Xu Naijiong, a World Bank executive director from China who is accompanying the mission, were present.

During their stay in China, the executive directors will hold talks with leading officials of relevant government departments. They will also go to Lanzhou, Xian, Nanjing, Jinan and Shanghai to inspect the progress of World Bank financed projects.



JEANE KIRKPATRICK LEAVES SHANGHAI FOR HOME

OW210859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Shanghai, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Jeane Kirkpatrick, permanent representative of the United States to the United Nations, left here by plane this morning at the end of her visit to China. Mrs Kirkpatrick arrived here on May 18 from Beijing. That evening, Zhu Zongbao, vice-mayor of Shanghai, met and feted her and her party.

CHEN MUHUA RETURNS TO BEIJING AFTER TRIP TO U.S.

OW211723 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation led by Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, returned here today after attending the second session of the China-U.S. Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade in Washington.

Meeting the delegation at the airport were Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Arthur W. Hummel, U.S. ambassador to China.

U.S. SENATE HOLDS HEARING ON U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

OW181756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Speakers at a U.S. Senate hearing on U.S.-China relations held today stressed the importance of friendly relationship of the two countries with basic differences and its positive political and economic impact on the Pacific basin and the world at large. Speaking at the Senate East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee, Paul Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state, described President Ronald Reagan's visit to China as "very important and highly successful." The tour was not to initiate a new era or to seek dramatic new breakthroughs but rather to strengthen "the foundations of this extremely important relationship," he said. "The particular goal of this administration has been to put U.S.-China relations on a more stable and increasingly comprehensive basis," he said.

Wolfowitz said the President in his meeting with Chinese leaders demonstrated that countries with very different political and social systems can nevertheless work together when both cherish genuine will.

On Taiwan question, he said Reagan stated clearly that "we will honor our commitments, that we expect the Chinese to honor theirs, and that within such a framework this issue is one for the Chinese on both sides of the straits to resolve by themselves. Our sole and abiding concern, the President reiterated, is that any resolution be a peaceful one."

Many discussions in Beijing, he said, centered upon ways to advance the economic and commercial relationship. This administration considers that a strong, stable, economically modernizing China can be an increasing force for regional and international peace, he said.

He added that Reagan's China and Asia tour was part of his policy toward the entire Pacific basin as the region is developing rapidly and plays an increasing role in the U.S. strategic thinking.

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Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, former presidential assistant for national security affairs, said the existing restrictions of the Coordinating Committee for East-West Trade Policy (COCOM) on trade with China are the products of another age. He recommended that the COCOM restrictions be lifted in so far as China is concerned.

President of the Council on Foreign Relations Winston Lord, Dwight H. Perkins of Harvard University and senior economist Albert Keidel also spoke highly of China's economic growth and prospects of trade between China and the United States.

#### U.S. SPECIAL MIDDLE EAST ENVOY RESIGNS

OW192152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 19 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy Donald Rumsfeld resigned Friday, and there is no plan for the White House to name a new one, it is learned here today. Rumsfeld's resignation came at a time when the U.S. policy toward the Middle East is widely considered as a failure after President Reagan was forced to withdraw the U.S. Marines from Lebanon in March and the Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil was compelled to negotiate with Syria by abrogating the U.S.-sponsored peace agreement with Israel. With the failure of the U.S. policy in the Middle East, especially in Lebanon, Rumsfeld has actually got nothing to do there. He has not even visited the Middle East in recent weeks, according to press reports.

U.S. officials agreed that no fresh policy approaches will be taken before the presidential election in the United States late this year. Observers here held that Reagan is attempting to leave behind the thorny issue before the election is held.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Rumsfeld will be available for consultations and Laurence Silberman, a Washington attorney who had been working with Rumsfeld will continue as a part-time consultant on the Middle East. Rumsfeld, once a White House chief of staff and defense secretary under President Gerald Ford, succeeded Robert McFarlane last November. Now that he has resigned, he will go back to his business duties as president of a pharmaceutical company in Skokie, Illinois.

The post of special envoy to the president for the Middle East was first created in 1978 by President Jimmy Carter to represent the United States in the Camp David peace process. Since then, the position had been held in succession by Alfred Atherton, Robert Strauss, Sol Linowitz, Philip Habib and Robert McFarlane before Rumsfeld.

LIAOWANG VIEWS CHERNENKO'S ASCENDANCY TO POWER

HK210544 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 17, 23 Apr 84 p 6

[Article by Tang Xiuzhe: "Chernenko Elected Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] At the 1st Session of the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet, which opened on 11 April, Chernenko was elected chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Elected general secretary of the CPSU on 13 February, he is also chairman of the Council of National Defense of the Soviet Union. By now, in as short a time as 2 months, he has taken hold of the supreme leadership of the party, the state, and the army. One of his two predecessors, Andropov, took 7 months to achieve this, and the other, Brezhnev, took nearly 13 years to do it.

Gorbachev, who nominated Chernenko to be concurrently head of state said: "The simultaneous exercising of the functions and powers of the general secretary of the CPSU and those of the chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has great significance for the enforcement of the Soviet Union's foreign policy." His words show that for the general secretary of the party to concurrently hold the post of head of state has, it seems, become the way one succeeds one's predecessor.

At this session of the Supreme Soviet Gorbachev, member and secretary of the CPSU Politburo, was elected chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of the Union. Customarily, this position is usually held by the second party leader, the member of the Politburo in charge of ideological work. During the period when Brezhnev was in power it was held by Suslov, and during the period when Andropov was in power, it was held by Chernenko.

At the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee held on 10 April there was no change of personnel in the Secretariat or Politburo. At this session of the Supreme Soviet a new government was organized as stipulated. Tikhonov continues to be the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the 3 first deputy chairmen and the 11 deputy chairmen retain their posts. With the exception of the change in the minister of justice and the chairman of the State Forestry Committee, the whole staff remains basically the same. Chernenko follows the principle of maintaining stability at high levels and is against the practice of "frequently replacing the cadres." This is in sharp contrast to Andropov's practice of boldly and resolutely readjusting personnel when he was in power.

Regarding internal affairs, Chernenko is paying close attention to party construction and the development of the leading bodies of the state. As soon as he assumed office, he emphasized "the need to clearly separate the powers and functions of the commissions and committees of the party from the tasks for the state organs and economic organs" and thought that "this is an important issue which has great political significance." Later, at a meeting with the workers of the organs of the CPSU Central Committee, he emphasized "the need for the organs of the party to ensure the unconditional enforcement of the line adopted by the CPSU and to enforce the decisions of the Central Committee." He said: "As usual, the party and the highest state organs pay close attention to developing the economy."

Chernenko is paying close attention to ideological work. When he addressed the voters he emphasized, "Today it is more necessary than at any time to" adhere to the principle of "integrating ideological work with organizational work and economic work." He has once said: "Without creating the necessary social and ideological preconditions, it is impossible to raise the economy to a new level."



After assuming office, like Andropov, Chernenko also paid close attention to agriculture. In late March he chaired the All-Soviet Economic Conference on the Question of Integrated Industrial Agricultural Bodies. At the conference he asked leaders at various levels to direct the reform of integrated industrial-agricultural corporations, to improve all areas of economic work, to extensively apply the economic accounting system and the collective contract system, and to perfect management and the work of the economic organs.

In the 15 months during which Andropov was in power some rather remarkable achievements were made in strengthening labor discipline and in experiments on perfecting the economic mechanisms and the measures adopted had won the support of the masses. After succeeding Andropov, Chernenko announced: "All economic mechanisms in their entirety should be earnestly transformed." In addition, he asked people "to bravely take action and to give the enterprises more rights and powers" and commented that as far as the question of distribution according to work is concerned, there was "an absence of generosity" in giving people awards. It can be seen from these views that Chernenko is to continue the revitalization of the economy started by Andropov. At the same time, speaking on the search for new forms and new combinations for economic activities, he thought that "there is no need to build new organs as long as we can make the existing organs function properly." Chernenko is serious in executing the national economic plans. On 10 April, at a plenary session of the Central Committee, he unambiguously announced: "In the future, the punishment for any mistakes or the failure to fulfill any tasks will be more severe than ever before."

Over the past 2 months or so since Chernenko came to power, no important breakthrough has been achieved in foreign affairs. Some major issues are still at an impasse.

#### CHERNENKO LETTER ON MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

OW200313 Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 19 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union warred today that it will take counter-measures if the United States deploys anti-satellite and anti-missile weaponry in space. In an open letter to two American scientists, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said that "the cosmos has become a symbol of grandiose achievements of science and technology." "However, there are those would like to turn space into an arena of aggression and war," he added. The letter, released by the Soviet news agency TASS, was a reply to a letter from Richard Garvin and Carl Sagan who expressed deep concern about the militarization of space.

It was reported that the U.S. Administration has asked Congress for funds to develop both anti-missile and anti-satellite systems in space, and that the Soviet Union has also been testing anti-satellite weapons.

Chernenko said that in the face of a threat from outer space, "The Soviet Union will be compelled to take measures for ensuring its security reliably."

The Soviet leader's statement shows that the arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States in space will intensify.

GENG BIAO VIEWS HONG KONG POLICY AS 'REALISTIC'

OW211002 Beijing XINHUA in English 0955 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- A prominent National People's Congress official today described China's policy on Hong Kong Premier Zhao Ziyang expounded in his government work report as "realistic" and "reasonable." Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, said the policy will surely win the support of the people throughout China, including those in Hong Kong.

The policy consists of two aspects, the veteran diplomat said. First, China will unswervingly resume exercise of its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1979 and, second, it will surely continue to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. For these purposes, he added, a special administrative region enjoying a high degree of autonomy will be established in Hong Kong and it will be managed by local residents.

This diplomat who has been Chinese ambassador to a number of countries said: "In so doing, we have taken into account Hong Kong's history and present conditions and this conforms to the fundamental interests of the entire Chinese people, including the people of Hong Kong. It also serves the interests of Britain and other countries in Hong Kong."

During a recent conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Geneva last April, he recalled, he told members of the British Parliament to the conference that China will implement a number of special policies in Hong Kong after resuming its sovereignty there and these policies will remain unchanged for 50 years. He also told the British MP's not to worry about their assets and investment in Hong Kong, which China will never touch, Geng Biao said. "They were very glad to hear what I said," he added.

"I am convinced," Geng Biao said, "that Hong Kong's future is very promising provided the principle and policies that Premier Zhao set forth in his government work report are implemented conscientiously."

QINGHAI GOVERNOR LEADS TRADE GROUP TO AUSTRALIA

05191109 Beijing XINHUA in English 0942 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Huang Jingbo, governor of Qinghai Province, left here today for Australia as head of a six-member delegation from his province. The governor went at the invitation of Lionel Frost Bowen, Australian deputy prime minister and trade minister.

Huang Jingbo told XINHUA that they would try to promote friendly relations and economic and technical cooperation with Australia. Australia and Qinghai Province, one of China's major pastoral areas, have agreed to set up a demonstration pastureland.



PRC, UK INITIAL TAXATION AGREEMENT IN LONDON

OW220913 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministry of Finance announced here today that the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had reached unanimity of views on avoidance of double taxation and on prevention of evasion of taxes on income and property earnings, with an agreement initialled in London on May 10.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON COOPERATION WITH PRC

OW210655 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Helsinki, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Finland has increased interest in developing co-operation with China, as the latter is carrying out economic reforms, launching joint ventures and special economic zone programs and taking an active part in the world banking activities. China's cooperation with outside world will expand since the country has shown increased interest in international trade and economic cooperation, Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen said, adding that this has interested all the countries.

There exist favorable possibilities of developing Finnish-Chinese trade and other forms of economic cooperation, Vayrynen said in an interview with the Finland-China Society journal CHINA, which was carried in its latest issue. The bilateral trade in 1983 reached 451 million Finnish markkas (80 million U.S. dollars), representing a record in bilateral trade and showing an annual increase rate three times that of the Finnish foreign trade last year, he said. China understands Finland's international position very well and respects the Finnish efforts to strive for peace and international cooperation, he said.

Vayrynen visited China early this year as Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's guest and held talks with Chinese leaders including Premier Zhao Ziyang during his stay in China.

ZHOU PING MEETS AUSTRIAN VICE CHANCELLOR

OW180734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0655 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Vienna, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Austrian Vice-Chancellor Norbert Steger today received the visiting Vice-Minister of China's Nuclear Industry Zhou Ping and his party who arrived here yesterday after a visit to Federal Germany. In their talks, Steger, who is also minister of industry and commerce, expressed the wish to expand economic and technological cooperation with China. Zhou Ping explained to him China's policy on the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

His visit to China last winter, Steger said, left a deep impression on him, especially China's determination to achieve the four modernizations and its open-door policy. He said he was also deeply impressed by China's expressed wish to develop friendly relations with small countries.

Recalling Chinese Chairman Li Xiannian's remark that he wished to see a strong Europe, Steger said, "I believe Europe is capable of getting strong and making its contribution to world peace and stability."

FURTHER ON MARKOVIC-LED SFRY-GROUP'S PRC VISIT

## Hu Yaobang Hosts Banquet

OW181545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, gave a grand banquet here this evening in honor of a delegation from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the league, in the Great Hall of the People. Extending a warm welcome to the Yugoslav guests, Hu said that the Chinese Communist Party is satisfied with the overall development of the friendship between China and Yugoslavia. He said: "We are confident that there are broad prospects for the development of relations of friendship, equality and cooperation because the two parties and the two countries have formulated the fundamental principles of their domestic and foreign policies in the light of the fundamental principles of Marxism and the specific conditions of the two nations."

Hu praised Yugoslavia for consistently adhering to the policy of non-alignment, independence, and self-determination. The late President Tito, a great Marxist, he said, lit the torch of non-alignment and made a great historic contribution to the rise and growth of the Non-aligned Movement. After Tito's death, Yugoslavia has continued to safeguard the fundamental principle and correct orientation of the Non-aligned Movement and worked consistently for the relaxation of tension in Europe and other parts of the world and for the maintenance of world peace, Hu stressed. He added that the Chinese Government values and firmly supports the Non-aligned Movement and the non-aligned policy pursued by Yugoslavia, and supports the great struggle waged by growing numbers of people the world over against the arms race, nuclear weapons, the threat of a new world war and big-power politics along with the non-aligned countries and all peace-loving nations.

The General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee said, "We admire the League of Communists of Yugoslavia for upholding and safeguarding, the rights of all parties in the international communist movement to decide independently what way they should take in their revolution and construction on the basis of Marxism and the principles of democracy, equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Hu said: "You and some other parties in Europe and Asia are pioneers in setting up a new-type relationship among parties of different countries. You have contributed to the contemporary international communist movement by gaining many new valuable experiences in this regard. Our two parties, based on our own experiences, have reached identical views in principle on many basic questions in international relations. Our relations of equality, friendship and cooperation have been developed on the basis of thinking things out for ourselves and through many twists and turns. With the development of history, this new-type relationship will continue to grow and mature and show still greater vitality."

Hu continued that he hoped the current visit by Markovic would make a new contribution to the overall growth of the great friendship and the relations of equality and cooperation between the two parties, nations and peoples.

In his speech, Markovic said the relations and cooperation between the two parties and the two countries of Yugoslavia and China have been developing smoothly. "This is the result of the two sides strictly abiding by the principles of independence, equality, and non-interference, and respecting each other's approach to domestic development and the differences in their international positions," he added.

Markovic said the development of the relations between the two nations conforms to the long-term interests of the two countries and the two peoples, and benefits international understanding, cooperation on the basis of equality, peace, progress and socialism. He said the good Yugoslavia-China political relations had greatly promoted the smooth development of the entire range of cooperation between them. Since the late President Tito visited the People's Republic of China in 1977, such political relations have been growing rapidly, and cooperation in many other areas is also proceeding smoothly. "We are very pleased to note that at present the Chinese Communist Party's policies are bringing the Chinese people more and more benefits, thus opening up new prospects for building their Chinese-style socialism," he said.

Markovic said fruitful talks and friendly meetings had become a tradition in Yugoslavia-China relations. The two sides all hoped that during these meetings the two countries, the two peoples and the two parties would come to know each other and exchange views as much as possible so as to promote mutual trust and friendship. "We believe that our current visit to China will help push forward the relations and cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Chinese Communist Party," he added.

The banquet proceeded in an extreme warm and friendly atmosphere. Present at the banquet were Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Wang Zhaoguo, director of the General Office of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1540 GMT on 18 May in its version of the banquet hosted by Hu Yaobang renders this passage as follows: "During the banquet, Hu Yaobang and Markovic delivered ebullient and important speeches. Present at the banquet were Xi Zhongxun, Qin Jiwei, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Wang Zhaoguo, Yang Dezong, Qian Liren, Qian Qichen, Li Shuzheng and Lu Zhixian."]

Also present were Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, Mrs Obradovic and other embassy officials.

#### Hu Speaks at Banquet

OW181209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang said today the Chinese Communist Party handles its relations with other communist parties strictly according to the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. These four principles based on Marxism were set forth at the 12th party congress in 1982, he added. Hu Yaobang made these remarks at a banquet he gave for a delegation from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidency of the League's Central Committee, here this evening.



All communist parties should hold themselves responsible to their own peoples, Hu Yaobang said. They should choose their own road of revolution and construction and decide on their positions on world affairs independently. "No party has the right to style itself the top spokesman," he stressed. "When a party has made obvious mistakes, one cannot rule out the possibility that other parties may privately exchange views with it in an entirely friendly and appropriate manner," he said. "But, in the final analysis, it is only when that party itself draws its own lessons can it solve its problems reliably."

"Application of the fundamental principles of Marxism depends on the unity and consciousness of the advanced elements among the laboring people in each country," Hu Yaobang said. "It should always fit in with specific historical conditions and be integrated with the revolutionary practice in each country. It is up to the party of that country to take the correct decision. Only in this way, can the vitality of Marxism be truly manifested." It is not only meaningless but has been proved harmful to talk about Marxist internationalism without linking it with the independent decisions of various parties since conditions differ in different countries, Hu Yaobang said. "Internationalism would be out of the question without the independence of various communist parties," Hu Yaobang said. "The practice of setting independence against proletarian internationalism and using 'proletarian internationalism' as an excuse to deprive other parties of their right to independence, control their actions and make them serve the needs of a certain party's foreign policy runs counter to the Marxist principles and the essence of internationalism and must, therefore, be resolutely spurned," he said.

"We resolutely oppose interference in the internal affairs of other parties," Hu Yaobang declared. "We also resolutely oppose the practice of taking advantage of the relationship with a foreign party to interfere with the internal affairs of its country." "The new type of relationship among communist parties should be open and above-board, fair and just. It is incompatible with intrigue and fraudulence. Double dealings must never be allowed. All attempts at infiltration, control and subversion of other parties must be denounced."

Hu Yaobang said that the Chinese Communist Party has long waged a resolute and correct struggle to realize and safeguard the correct principles governing relations among various parties and to oppose the domineering practice in the international communist movement. "But, here, let us admit openly that we also had shortcomings and mistakes in handling our relations with other parties, especially in judging and assessing the right and wrong of other parties in the light of our own experience and practice, which caused detrimental consequences to certain parties," He Yaobang said. "We," he said, "have conscientiously corrected these mistakes and actively developed friendly relations with other parties on the basis of the four basic principles for guiding party-to-party relations mentioned above. We deem it normal and common for different parties to have different views and take different actions on some issues because of their different conditions." "In ordinary circumstances, divergence of views may be gradually resolved through friendly consultation on an equal footing, by waiting for each other to come around or by leaving the matter to be proved in future practice," the Chinese Communist Party leader stated.

## Markovic Addresses Banquet

OW181717 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Dragoslav Markovic, the visiting president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists, appealed here today for efforts to stop the arms race and for a peaceful and just solution to all present-day problems. He made the call at a banquet given in his honor by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, here this evening in the Great Hall of the People.

Speaking of the international situation, Markovic said in his speech, "It is every country's duty and obligation especially each progressive, democratic and peace-loving one, to continue its efforts to stop the current negative and dangerous trend in international relations, check the arms race and solve the present-day problems peacefully and justly." He also called for efforts to establish a new international economic order, respect the inalienable right of all peoples to enjoy freedom and independence and oppose all forms of oppression, domination and exploitation.

Markovic said that Yugoslavia is very concerned about the world situation. International relations, he said, is full of conflicts, crises and major problems, such as the struggle for spheres of influence and trends towards confrontation policies, the arms race, policies of strength, and intervention and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. All these seriously threaten world peace and the safety of all countries and peoples. He noted that the gap between the development and developing countries was further deepening, and the worldwide economic crisis caused the developing countries to suffer the most.

Markovic stressed that as a European Mediterranean and Balkan country, Yugoslavia is most concerned with the situation in that region marked by more and more obvious confrontation and an increasingly dangerous arms race. He said Yugoslavia considered it more important to guarantee the safety of Europe and the continuance of European cooperation.

Markovic pointed out that socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and other social and political organizations in his country had made their own contributions in seeking for a constructive solution to the urgent present-day problems in the world. He expressed his belief that there must be a relaxation of tension in the international situation, and establishment of international cooperation on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Referring to the Nonaligned Movement, Markovic said that the movement had become an influential factor in international relations. It had made an irreplaceable contribution to the struggle for world peace and for a solution to international issues, he said. Markovic said that under the current tense international circumstances, although some nonaligned countries are faced with difficulties, the principle of nonalignment still showed its vitality and significant role. Proposals for solving problems confronted by the present world had been raised by the non-aligned countries, he added.



Referring to party-to-party relations, Markovic said: "The conditions of struggle for progress and social transformation are complicated. But, great achievements have been made by the communist parties socialist parties, social democratic parties, and other progressive political parties and movements in their own countries.

"The most important factor in furthering development of world socialism and progress is respect for the rights of every party and movement; these are the rights to independently draw up and implement their own policies, and proceeding from their own historical development and social conditions, each party has the right to explore solutions to its problems in the interests of the working class and the people of its own country. At the same time, he said, it is imperative to firmly establish the relations among various countries' communist parties, workers' parties and other progressive political parties and movements on the basis of the principles of independence, autonomy, equality, and non-interference, and the principle that every political party and movement should be responsible for the working class and people of its own country. This is the prerequisite for cooperation and real unity among them and is the most beneficial way to push forward socialism in the course of history," he said.

#### Lays Wreath at Monument

OW190252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee, laid a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square here this morning. A ribbon on the wreath was inscribed: "To the glorious heroes of the Chinese people."

They also visited the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall and paid respects to the remains of Mao Zedong.

They were accompanied by Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

#### Hu, Markovic Hold Meeting

OW191001 Beijing XINHUA in English 0944 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang today met a Yugoslav League of Communists (LCY) delegation headed by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the league Presidency. During the meeting, Markovic praised the development of friendly relations between the two parties since the late President Tito's visit to China in 1977. The ties between the Chinese and Yugoslav parties were based on the principles of independence, equality, mutual respect and non-interference, ensuring their long-term and stable development, he said.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0934 GMT on 19 May in its version of the first round of talks between Hu Yaobang and Dragoslav Markovic at this point adds: "It was learned that today's talk was held in an extremely friendly atmosphere. Hu Yaobang first asked President Markovic to brief him on the situation."]

The talks will continue here tomorrow.

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Attending were LCY Presidency member Miljan Radovic; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Presidium Central Committee; and Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China. Also present were Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Qiao Shi, an alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat; and Qian Qiren and Li Shuzheng, head and deputy head of the Central Committee International Liaison Department.

Meets Li Xiannian

OW191328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- President Li Xiannian met with a delegation from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidency of the league's Central Committee, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Li, also a Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, said he was very satisfied with the parties and the two countries, saying that both China and Yugoslavia are countries which grew "out of the barrels of guns," through protracted revolutionary armed struggle. "We have a solid basis for the cordial relations between the two parties and the two countries," he added.

Li praised the role that Yugoslavia, one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, had played in promoting the movement, adding that Yugoslavia was a major force in the movement. "China backs the Nonaligned Movement which will show increasingly great vitality in backing people all over the world in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for safeguarding national independence and developing their national economies," Li said.

Li recalled that when the late President Tito visited China in 1977, he accompanied Tito on his visit. He said that although Comrade Tito has passed away, his heroic deeds would be remembered in the hearts of the people throughout the world forever.

Markovic expounded the view of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia on international issues.

During the meeting the two sides also exchanged views on issues of common concern.

Present on the occasion were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Meets Peng Zhen

OW191429 Beijing XINHUA in English 1411 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 19, (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with a delegation from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

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Peng Zhen, who has visited Yugoslavia twice, extended a warm welcome to the visiting Yugoslav comrades. He said: "We are in the East and you are in the West. During World War II you fought in your place and we fought in our place. Under the leadership of president Tito, the Yugoslav people liberated their own country. At that time the Chinese people followed your struggle with close attention. Our two parties and two peoples have enjoyed profound friendship." He said that relations between the two parties and countries of China and Yugoslavia have been very good. We predict that such relations will continue to grow year by year, he added.

Peng Zhen said he appreciated the program mapped out by the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in 1982. The league had made great progress in its work since the 12th congress, he added.

Markovic said: "The relations between our two parties are sincere. We have common positions and principles, namely, independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs." He said that the profound friendship between the two parties, which was forged on this basis, is of great significance not only to the two countries but also to world peace, democracy, progress and socialism.

Briefing the visitors on how China is developing her socialist democracy and building up her socialist legal system, Peng Zhen pointed out that the communique of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee stressed the importance of perfecting the legal system and strict law enforcement so as to ensure democracy by legislation. Peng stressed that the law should not be changed along with changes in leading cadres. The 12th National Congress of the CPC Central Committee stressed that the Communist Party's activities must be conducted within the scope as laid down by the law, he said.

Markovic then told about Yugoslavia's legislative and judicial systems and the country's experience in this field.

Present at the meeting were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

#### Attends Cultural Evening

OW191448 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidency of the league's Central Committee, attended a cultural evening here today in the Great Hall of the People. The Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble and the Central Ballet Company performed a program of songs and dances.

Present on the occasion were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; and Lu Zhixian, vice minister of culture.

After the performance, the Yugoslav guests mounted the stage to shake hands with the performers and presented them with a basket of flowers.



## Hu, Markovic Talks Resume

OW200857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, today had another round of talks with a delegation of the Yugoslav League of Communists led by President Dragoslav Markovic.

Discussing China's domestic situation, Hu Yaobang said that, in the past five and a half years following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in late 1978, China's domestic situation had made fairly big progress, with marked changes and developments in the political, economic, cultural and scientific fields and in external relations. This is because the Chinese Communist Party has summed up its experience and lessons it had from the "Cultural Revolution" and adopted correct policies in the past few years, he said.

Hu Yaobang also talked about the difficulties in fulfilling the three major tasks the party had set forth at its 12th congress, namely, quadrupling China's 1980 total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century, reunifying the motherland, and opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. The first difficulty, he said, is the shortage of funds, backwardness in technology and low level of management in the economic area. Secondly, the political aftermath of the "Cultural Revolution" has not yet been eliminated and the influence of "left" ideas still lingers among quite a few party members, he said. Thirdly, the ranks of cadres are hampered by senility and lack of knowledge. Hu Yaobang pointed out that it is a firm policy of the Chinese Communist Party to make the contingent of cadres younger and better educated. He expressed the belief that these difficulties will be overcome through the effort of the whole party.

The general secretary paid tribute to the Yugoslav League of Communists for its unique contributions internationally. He said the two parties of China and Yugoslavia share common views on a broad range of international issues.

Hu Yaobang also explained China's foreign policy and its positions on major international issues.

The two sides expressed the desire to promote further growth of Sino-Yugoslav economic relations.

Taking part in the talks were Xi Zhongxun, Qiao Shi, Qian Qiren, Li Shuzheng and Chen Jie on the Chinese side and Miljan Radovic, Vlado Janzic and Sava Obradovic on the Yugoslav delegation.

## Meets With Deng Xiaoping

OW200917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, said here today: "True Marxist must formulate policies in light of the reality of their own countries while respecting the reality of other countries and parties." He added that "those who pick holes with other parties and try to order them about are bound to commit mistakes." Deng made these remarks at a meeting with a delegation from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by President Dragoslav Markovic at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse.

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He said: "Dialectical and historical materialism is a most fundamental tenet of Marxism. This boils down to 'seeking truth from facts' in Chinese phraseology. We cannot possibly know better about the reality of Yugoslavia than Comrade Tito. Similarly, the Chinese people know best about China's reality. We have come to see this more clearly by summing up our experience since the third plenum of our party's 11th Central Committee in 1978. We have been developing our relations with fraternal parties and other countries on this principle."

He praised the Yugoslav League of Communists for the correct road it has been following in this regard.

Welcoming the Yugoslav delegation to China, Deng Xiaoping said, "Your visit is the most important one since Comrade Tito's China tour. When he was here in 1977, I was present at the talks. That was a meeting between two veteran communists. During the seven years since then, our relations have developed very well and will grow still better in the future."

Markovic said, "In our talks with the leading comrades of the Chinese Communist Party, we affirmed that our two parties share identical positions and views. Yugoslavia maintain that in the international communist movement different problems must be tackled by different methods in light of varying conditions and by respecting by characteristics of different countries. Seeking truth from facts is the basis from which Marxists proceed to tackle all problems."

Later, Deng Xiaoping hosted a luncheon for the Yugoslav guests.

Present were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and Qian Liren and Li Shuzheng, head and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

#### Leaves Beijing for Shanghai

OW201823 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Beijing 20 May (XINHUA) -- Accompanied by Xi Zhongxun, member at the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, the Yugoslav League of Communists (LCY) delegation headed by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the league presidency, left here for a trip to Shanghai this evening. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Hu Qili, and Qiao Shi, member and alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

#### Radio Commentary on Relations

OW210545 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 18 May 84

[Commentary from "International Current Events" program by station reporter in Yugoslavia (Zhao Chenghong): "Chinese-Yugoslav Relations of Friendship and Cooperation Become Still Better With Each Passing Day"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, visited Yugoslavia, and was accorded a cordial and friendly reception there in May 1983, when Belgrade was a sunlit and enchanting scene of spring, with a gentle breeze. This May the Chinese people are happily welcoming Comrade Markovic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, when Beijing sees a spectacular spring.



Friendship and cooperation between the parties, and between the Governments of China and Yugoslavia, like flowers in a spring garden, are thriving and full of vitality.

President Tito's historic friendly visit to China in 1977 opened a new chapter in the development of relations between the parties, and between the Governments of China and Yugoslavia. China and Yugoslavia had a similar historical experience and common ideals. The Chinese people speak highly of the anti-fascist struggle waged by the Yugoslav people of various nationalities under the leadership of President Tito. The Chinese people very much admire the Yugoslav people for their spirit of boldly exploring a way to socialist construction suiting Yugoslavia's postwar realities, and highly appreciate Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy, and its important role in international affairs. The extremely arduous struggle waged by the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, against their enemies at home and abroad is on everyone's lips in Yugoslavia. China's policy of opening to the outside world, and its efforts to build itself into a modern and powerful socialist country with Chinese characteristics, are also warmly encouraged and followed with interest by the Yugoslav people.

High-ranking Chinese and Yugoslav leaders have constantly exchanged visits. These visits have laid a foundation for the development of long and stable relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Meetings between Chinese and Yugoslav leaders have become more frequent since General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav leaders, who successively visited China included Zarkovic, vice president of the State Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Minic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; and Dolanc, Yugoslav federal secretary for internal affairs. Other Chinese leaders who successively visited Yugoslavia included Vice Premier Yao Yilin, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation.

Comrade Hu Yaobang's successful visit to Yugoslavia ushered in a new stage of development in Chinese-Yugoslav relations. Over the past year and more new progress has been made in cooperation and exchanges between China and Yugoslavia in the fields of culture, education, economy, science, technology, and trade. In 1983 there were more than 80 cultural exchange projects between China and Yugoslavia; the exchanges were more comprehensive and extensive. More than 400 Chinese and Yugoslavians visited each other's country last year. The two countries have exchanged experience, and learned from each other's strong points to offset their weaknesses. In 1984 the two countries are making efforts to expand and strengthen cultural exchanges. Yugoslavia is translating and preparing to publish the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," Chinese prize-winning stories, a pictorial of unearthed artifacts from China, and other Chinese books. Some 80 Chinese students are pursuing advanced studies in Yugoslavia, under the Sino-Yugoslav cultural exchange agreement. Many of them have received doctoral degrees in philosophy, economics, architecture, chemistry, shipbuilding, or other branches of sciences. During their stay in Yugoslavia the Chinese students have established a profound friendship for the Yugoslav people.

(M. Srelac), director of the Bureau of Cooperation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, said with satisfaction: The cultural exchanges between China and Yugoslavia are superb, and of a high standard. The cultural exchanges are being carried out smoothly in various forms, and are becoming more comprehensive and extensive.

In order to strengthen Sino-Yugoslav friendship, the Youth Palace in Belgrade held a rich and colorful Chinese culture week. More than 20,000 Yugoslav people from all walks of life enthusiastically took part in that activity. At the same time a Chinese children's art group visited Yugoslavia, and gave performances there. Their performances in Belgrade and other urban and rural areas and factories were warmly welcomed. Chinese singer Hu Xiaoping and Yugoslav artists performed the famous Italian opera "The Embroidering Woman" [name as translated] together. Although it was their first cooperation, the performance was very successful, because of their good coordination on stage. Their excellent performance has not only made a deep impression on the Yugoslav audience, but also become a much-told tale as an example of friendship in Yugoslavia. The visits to China by a Yugoslav chorus and a Yugoslav cello soloist, and the exhibition of Yugoslav prints in China were likewise warmly welcomed by the Chinese people.

In past year and more very rapid development has been made in economic, scientific and technological cooperation between China and Yugoslavia. Their cooperation in 1983 alone was more than 80 percent that in several previous years in terms of monetary value. In 1984 agreements on a number of cooperation projects are being discussed. The increasing exchanges of visits, technical study tours and information between Chinese and Yugoslav experts have created favorable conditions for expanding bilateral cooperation in the future. Cooperation and exchanges between China and Yugoslavia are based on equality and mutual benefit. The two countries enthusiastically provide each other with new technologies and equipment. Cooperation is filled with an atmosphere of friendly consultation. With the attention of the leaders and the efforts of the agencies concerned in both countries, trade volume has increased remarkably. That in the first 4 months of this year was equal to the whole of last year. Businessmen in both countries hold that economic relations and trade between the two countries, like good political relations will surely and constantly be strengthened and developed, if both countries work hard and continue to adopt positive and effective measures.

Both China and Yugoslavia are socialist countries, and are undertaking socialist construction in light of their own realities. Mutual respect, support, learning from each other, and the constantly strengthening friendship and cooperation between them, not only conform to the fundamental interests of the two countries, but also are conducive to world peace and South-South cooperation, and to the promotion of human progress. We are convinced that President Markovic's current visit will surely be successful, and will add a new chapter to relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of China and Yugoslavia.

REPORTAGE ON LI PENG'S VISIT TO TUNISIA

Meets 'Arafat

OW200841 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Tunis, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng called on Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat here tonight to reaffirm China's firm support to the struggle of the Palestinian people. During the meeting, Li Peng, who is leading a Chinese Government delegation on a visit to Tunisia, said that he believes the Palestinian people will finally win their struggle. Li also condemned the recent Israeli attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon as another crime committed by Israel to the Palestinian people.

'Arafat said that China has been consistently supporting the cause of Palestine, which is a great encouragement and powerful assistance to the Palestinian people in their revolutionary struggle. He said that his recent China visit was a great success and expressed thanks to the Chinese leaders, the government and the people.

Talks With Foreign Minister

OW210817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Tunis, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng today called on Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi and held talks with him on bilateral cooperation. The Chinese vice premier arrived here Saturday for an official good-will visit and is scheduled to attend an inauguration ceremony Monday of the China-aided Mejerda-Cap Bon Canal project.

The Tunisian minister said during the meeting that cooperation between Tunisia and China has set an example for inter-state relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit. The completion of the Mejerda-Cap Bon Canal marked an important result of friendly cooperation between the two countries, he said.

The Chinese vice premier said that to strengthen relations with other Third World countries is the standpoint of China's foreign policy. China desires to further develop its relations with Tunisia and hopes to expand bilateral cooperation in various forms, he said. He visited the construction site this afternoon and met the Chinese workers and engineers there.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0844 GMT on 21 May in its version of the talks held between Li Peng and Tunisian Foreign Minister Es-Sebsi at this point adds: "The two sides expressed concern over the development of the Gulf situation, and hoped that Iran and Iraq would settle their disputes peacefully and stop their war at an early date. Present at the meeting on the Chinese side were Wen Yezhan, vice minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Xie Bangding, Chinese ambassador to Tunisia. On the Tunisian side were Ben Jomaa, minister of equipment; and (Ben Alpha), secretary of state for foreign affairs in charge of international cooperation."]



JOINT CANAL PROJECT COMPLETED IN TUNISIA

OW200005 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Tunis, May 20 (XINHUA correspondent Xie Pinru) -- Eight years ago when south-eastern Tunisia suffered serious water shortages, President Habib Bourgiba promised the thirsty people he would get a trans-nation water diversion project completed sometime in his life. He realized his ambition today. A 120-kilometer-long canal now runs across the country through mountains and rivers, sending 200 million cubic meters of water to the southeast from the northwest every year.

The canal, "Mejerda-Bon," which was inaugurated today after four years and nine months of construction work by Tunisian and Chinese workers, will irrigate 20 thousand hectares of land and bring water to millions of people. Water distribution in Tunisia was uneven. While the inhabitants in the northeastern regions have ample rainfall and the benefit from some of the country's major rivers, those in the southeast have faced constant drought. Tourists sometimes could not get water to wash their hands in hotels a few years ago and more than eighty percent of the country's orange and tangerine trees ran the risk of dying from lack of water. To solve the problem, the Tunisian Government has ever since 1956 worked on a comprehensive water diversion program through a complex network of irrigation facilities and reservoirs. "It's a rare privilege for me to take part in this project in my lifetime," said 49-year-old Liu, chief engineer in charge of the construction work.

The Chinese and Tunisian workers built the canal with blood and toil, but they took pride in it, said the Chinese expert who came to Tunisia nine years ago. In digging the 2,846-meter-long Hamman-Lif tunnel, he recalled, workers toiled at high temperatures of 40 to 50 centigrade inside the tunnel, but they finished this longest tunnel in northern Africa one year earlier than scheduled.

While visiting the project, a World Bank representative said he was impressed by the cooperative efforts of workers of China and Tunisia. "Right here you don't see the distinction in nationality or rank; you only see good examples of cooperation," he said.

DONATIONS GIVEN TO DROUGHT-STRICKEN DJIBOUTI

OW102213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- The Red Cross Society of China has presented 15,000 U.S. dollars to the drought-hit Djibouti people. Chinese Ambassador to Djibouti Wang Changyi, on behalf of the Red Cross Society, expressed sympathy to the drought-hit people when he presented the donation to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Moumin Bahdon Farah. Moumin thanked the Chinese on behalf of his people.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF SECOND SESSION OF SIXTH NPC

## 22 May Meeting

OW220754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- Deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress heard explanations of the draft law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities and the draft revised military service law at a plenary meeting here this afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Chen Pixian, one of the executive chairmen of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Nationalities Committee, explained the draft law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities.

Yang Dezhi, member of the Central Military Commission and chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, explained the draft revised military service law.

The two draft laws had been worked out after repeated deliberations and revisions on the basis of opinions solicited from all quarters. The NPC Standing Committee examined the drafts early this month. The NPC deputies will begin deliberations on the drafts tomorrow.

Members of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and leading members of the Communist Party, government and Army departments attended the meeting as observers.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China, foreign correspondents residing in Beijing, and reporters from Hong Kong and Macao were also present.

## Yang Dezhi on Military Law

OW220820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- China is revising its military service law to strengthen defense capabilities in the interest of national security and world peace. This was stated by Yang Dezhi, member of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China and chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, at a plenary meeting of the current National People's Congress session today.

Yang Dezhi was explaining the revised military service law (draft) now being submitted to the NPC session for approval. China's first military service law was promulgated in 1955.

He said the draft revised law was finalized after almost four years of repeated revision. It keeps the finer points of the first law in light of the experience gained since compulsory military service was enforced, while assimilating certain good practices in the military service systems of other countries.

The new draft law stipulates that China's military service system takes compulsory military service as its main body while combining compulsory servicemen with volunteers, and militia with reserves.

Other revisions include restoring military ranks in the People's Liberation Army and instituting military training for college and high school students.



The first military service law of 1955 has played an important role in strengthening the PLA and building reserve forces, Yang Dezhi recalled. Great changes have taken place in China in the past three decades and great progress has been made in army building. China has entered a new historical period since the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Yang Dezhi said. In order to safeguard the smooth progress of China's socialist modernization, it is essential to build a modern, powerful and regular revolutionary Army, he added.

It is also imperative to further strengthen the militia and improve the system of reserve service to lay a sound foundation for swift wartime mobilization, the Army chief said. "It is therefore absolutely necessary to revise the military service law of 1955," he said.

Yang Dezhi pointed out that China is a socialist country and its national defense forces serve the purposes of safeguarding world peace and protecting national security. China has never committed aggression against any other country, nor will China ever tolerate aggression against it, General Yang stressed.

Imperialism and hegemonism are still around, he stated. With the superpowers engaged in expansion and aggression everywhere in a rivalry for world hegemony, the danger of a world war still exists. China is carrying out construction while the world is far from tranquil and China's national security is still under grave threat, he said. "Therefore," he added, "strengthening our national defense, increasing our self-defense capabilities and getting prepared against a war of aggression is a guarantee for the smooth progress of our socialist modernization as well as a vital issue for the survival of our nation."

China's national defense building rests on its economic construction, he continued. Defense buildup should proceed from the actual conditions of the national economic construction by taking into consideration both need and possibility and both the current realities and future development. "This is the first important principle that has been adhered to in the revision of the law," Yang said.

Another important principle in the draft is appropriately handling relations between the building of a standing army and that of reserve forces, he said. The draft stipulates that the militia and the reserve service should be combined and that the institution of reserve services for both officers and soldiers be improved. "This will make it possible to keep fewer effectives in peacetime and accumulate sufficient reserves for wartime need," he said. "In the event of war, the state will be able to use the PLA as the backbone and the militia and the reserves as the broad base for forming new troops and expanding existing units at the highest possible speed, and mobilize the whole nation for a people's war under modern conditions, so as to drown the invading enemy in the vast ocean of people's war," General Yang stated.

The draft revised law emphasizes the citizens' duty to perform military service, he said. At the same time, it also provides for preferential treatment for military personnel in active service and the resettlement of those retired from active service. These are in line with the glorious tradition of the government and people of China in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to the families of servicemen, he said. Yang Dezhi also dealt with such other issues in the draft as China's military service system, the citizens' military duty, the system of military ranks in the PLA, peacetime call-up and wartime mobilization, the term of soldiers' service, military training for reserves and students, and penalties for infractions of the military service law.

## Main Points of New Law

OW220908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- China is to enforce a military service system that takes compulsory military service as its main body while combining compulsory servicemen with volunteers, and militia with reserves. A revised military service law (draft) was submitted today to the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress for deliberation and approval. The draft revised law has 65 articles in 12 chapters, covering general principles, peacetime call-up, soldiers' active and reserve services, officers' active and reserve services, cadets of military academies, militia, military training for personnel in reserve service, military training for college and high school students, wartime mobilization, preferential treatment for military personnel on active duty and resettlement of those retired from active service, penalties, and supplementary articles.

The draft revised law was formulated in accordance with Article 55 and other related articles of the national Constitution. Article 55 provides that every citizen has the duty to perform military service and join the militia to defend the motherland and resist aggression.

The main points of the draft are as follows:

All citizens, regardless of nationality, race, occupation, family background, religious belief and education, have the duty to perform military service.

The military service consists of two categories: active service which includes members of the People's Liberation Army and reserve service which includes the militia and those put on reserve service after registering for enlistment.

Active servicemen must abide by Army regulations, be faithful in discharging their duties and ready at all times to fight in defense of the motherland. Reserve service personnel must take part in military training in accordance with the stipulations and be ready at all times to join the Army and fight in defense of the motherland.

Personnel in both active and reserve service who have performed meritorious deeds may be awarded orders, medals or titles of honor.

The PLA institutes a system of military ranks.

Male citizens who reach 18 full years of age before December 31 of each year are eligible for active service. Those who are not enlisted that year may still be enlisted for active service before reaching 22 full years of age.

Female citizens who have reached 18 full years of age and are below 22 years of age may be enlisted if needed by the Army. Male and female citizens under 18 years of age before December 31 of a particular year may be enlisted if the Army needs them and they are willing to sign up.

Deferment may be granted to those eligible citizens who are the sole wage-earners of their families or who are attending full-time schools.

Soldiers consist of compulsory servicemen and volunteers. The terms of active service for the compulsory servicemen are three years for the ground forces and four years for the Navy and Air Force.

After a compulsory serviceman completes his term of active service, he may extend his active service in accordance with the needs of the Army and on a voluntary basis. The terms of the extended active service are one to two years for the ground forces and one year for the Navy and Air Force. A compulsory serviceman who is on extended active service and becomes a key member at a specialized, technical post, may apply to have his status changed to that of a volunteer with the approval of higher authorities. The minimum term of active service for a volunteer, from the day he changes his status, is eight years and the maximum 12 years, with the age limit being 35 years.

Upon retirement from active service, soldiers still qualified may be placed on reserve service by the Army, those who have proved through examination to be suitable for officers' posts may be placed on officers' reserve service.

The militia is a mass armed organization whose members continue to engage in production. It is a support and reserve force for the PLA. The militia consists of core members and ordinary members. The tasks of the militia are: participating in socialist modernization and taking the lead in fulfilling production and other tasks; performing duties in preparedness against war, defending border areas and maintaining public order; getting ready to join the Army and defending the motherland against aggression.

Core members of the militia consist of soldiers retired from active service and personnel who have undergone military training, age limit in both cases being 28 years, as well as personnel selected for military training.

Family members of compulsory servicemen living in rural areas enjoy preferential treatment from the people's governments of townships or towns. Family members of compulsory servicemen in urban areas, who are in financial difficulty, receive appropriate subsidies from the people's governments of counties, cities or municipal districts.

Compulsory servicemen retired from active service are to be cared and resettled by the people's governments of the counties, cities or municipal districts where they lived before they were enlisted. Volunteers retired from active service are to be given jobs by the people's governments of the counties, cities or municipal districts where they lived before being enlisted. Those who offer to go back to their native villages to take part in agricultural production are entitled to additional resettlement fees as an encouragement.

#### Regional Autonomy Law Explained

OW220756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- It is the eager desire and demand of all nationalities and autonomous areas in China to have a law on regional autonomy, said a Chinese leader of minority nationality here today. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, of Tibetan nationality who is vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Nationalities Committee, said this while explaining the draft of such a law at a plenary meeting of the current NPC session here this afternoon.

He said that the drafting was started in 1980 by a special group formed mainly by members of the NPC Nationalities Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission. They have conducted investigations over the past few years in a number of national autonomous areas and provinces and collected ideas from various quarters. The draft, put together, after repeated discussions and revisions, was finally examined and revised by the NPC Standing Committee, Ngapoi said.



The Chinese Communist Party, he said, has always stood for equality among all nationalities in China, big or small. Its policy on regional autonomy in areas where ethnic minorities live in compact communities is based on China's historical conditions, national relations and the geographical distribution of various nationalities. As an important political institution in China, he said, this policy was included in the Common Program adopted by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in September 1949 just before the People's Republic was founded and later written into the Chinese Constitution.

China now has 116 national autonomous areas, including five regions, 31 prefectures and 80 counties. Their combined area comes to 6.1 million square kilometers or more than 60 percent of China's territory. They have a total population of 120 million, of which 50 million are ethnic minorities. Experience in the past 30 years or more has proved the correctness of the institution of regional autonomy for ethnic minorities in a multinational country like China, Ngapoi said. This is because the system guarantees the right of ethnic minorities to handle their own affairs independently, while ensuring the unity of all nationalities and the country's unification and independence against possible foreign aggression and subversion, he added. Ngapoi described the system as a correct one suited to China's conditions.

In 1952, he recalled, the Central People's Government issued a program for implementing regional autonomy for ethnic minorities. The program played a tremendous role in promoting the institution. But, he added, quite a few clauses of the program no longer suit the needs of the new stage of socialist construction. Explaining the basic principles for formulating the new law, Ngapoi said it was drafted on the basis of the Constitution adopted in 1982. The guiding ideology for the draft was the four cardinal principles which form the common political ground of all nationalities, he said. The four principles are adherence to the socialist road, to the people's democratic dictatorship, to leadership by the Communist Party, and to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

He said that the draft pays attention to relations between the state and the national autonomous areas. On the one hand, the draft stresses national unification, unified leadership by the central government and implementation of the state's general principles, policies and plans in autonomous areas. On the other, it takes into account the characteristics and special needs of these areas and ensures the full exercise of autonomy by organs of self-government which have bigger decisionmaking powers than other local governments.

According to certain stipulations in the draft law, Ngapoi said, the autonomous areas may implement state laws and policies in line with local conditions.

Independent planning and administration of local economic and cultural development, he said, is an important aspect of autonomy. The draft law has a series of specific stipulations in this regard on the basis of relevant clauses in the Constitution.

Financially, he said, the autonomous areas not only enjoy bigger power of decision but receive considerable favored treatment from the state. Between 1979 and 1983, the state allocated 24.5 billion yuan (about 12.3 billion U.S. dollars) as financial aid to the five autonomous regions and Yunnan, Guizhou and Qinghai Provinces where many minority people live.



Turning to education in autonomous areas, he said that minority students in secondary or higher schools should not only study their own languages but also "Pu tong hua" (the standard dialect of the Han or main Chinese nationality) and the Han script. This is absolutely necessary in order to promote cultural exchange and raising the educational and scientific levels of the ethnic minorities, Ngapoi said.

Generally speaking, he said, the economic and cultural backwardness in China's minority areas is a de facto inequality among different nationalities left over from past history. The surest way to remove this inequality is to help accelerate their economic and cultural development, he said. The draft law has a series of stipulations for carrying out this long-term, fundamental task. It is first of all up to the people in the minority areas to work together to end their economic and cultural backwardness, he said. But assistance from the state is also an important factor. It has been a consistent policy of the Communist Party and the state to train large numbers of cadres, professionals and skilled workers among minority people. It is also an important aspect of regional autonomy, he said.

Some minority areas have complained that the proportion of minority cadres and workers there is too low. Many important clauses in the draft law on training minority personnel will help change this situation step by step, the NPC vice-chairman said.

Ngapoi also stressed the principle of strengthening the socialist relationship among different nationalities by guarding against both Han (and other big nationality) chauvinism and local nationalism. These erroneous ideological tendencies, which are harmful to the unity among people of different nationalities, are contradictions among the people and should be solved through democratic discussion and criticism and self-criticism, Ngapoi said. But activities aimed at betraying and splitting the country are problems of a different nature, he added.

#### More on Regional Autonomy

OW220857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 22 May 84

["Highlights of Draft Law on Regional Autonomy" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- Ethnic minorities in China can, under the unified leadership of the central authorities, establish organs of self-government to exercise autonomy in areas where they live in compact communities. These organs have the power to develop the minority people's economy and culture, preserve or reform their own ways and customs, protect the freedom of religious belief which is a constitutional right for citizens of all nationalities in China, administer local finances and organize local public security forces to maintain public order. These are part of the rights of autonomy provided in China's first draft law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities submitted today to the current NPC session here for adoption.

Consisting of seven chapters and 68 articles apart from the preamble, the 7,500-word draft law covers the general principles, establishment of national autonomous areas, formation of organs of self-government and their power of autonomy, people's courts and procuratorates in autonomous areas, relations among different nationalities, and leadership and assistance given by higher state organs.

Regional autonomy for ethnic minorities is an important political institution of the state, the preamble says. Article 4 of the Chinese Constitution adopted in 1982 provides for the institution of regional autonomy for minority nationalities. The current draft, when adopted, will become a basic law for implementing this institution.

All the national autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China. The organs of self-government there are local organs of political power. They must guarantee the country's unification and ensure that the national Constitution and laws are observed and implemented in their own areas.

Organs of self-government lead the local people of different nationalities to concentrate their resources on socialist modernization. They can adopt special policies and flexible measures within the context of the Constitution and laws to speed up the development of the local economy and culture.

Higher state organs and organs of self-government shall uphold and promote the socialist relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance among different nationalities. Discrimination against and oppression of any nationality shall be prohibited, and so shall any acts that undermine the unity of the nationalities or instigate national scission.

Organs of self-government shall guarantee local nationalities their freedom to use their own spoken and written languages and to preserve or reform their customs. They shall protect the freedom of religious belief, and religious bodies and religious affairs there shall not be subject to foreign domination.

Organs of self-government in national autonomous areas are the local people's congresses and people's governments.

While the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in the autonomous areas shall be represented in the local people's congresses, the other nationalities there shall also be entitled to appropriate representation.

Heads of governments in the autonomous areas shall be citizens of the nationalities exercising regional autonomy. These governments are state administrative organs under the unified leadership of the State Council and are subordinate to it.

According to the draft law, organs of self-government exercise the following powers of autonomy:

- Enacting autonomy regulations and specific regulations in light of the political, economic and cultural characteristics of local nationalities and submitting them to the NPC Standing Committee for approval before putting them into effect;
- On the authority of the higher state organs concerned, making adaptations to or ceasing implementation of their resolutions, decision, orders or instructions which are not in keeping with local conditions;
- Employing the spoken and written language or languages in common use in their areas in performing their functions and creating or reforming the languages of local nationalities in accordance with the wishes of the people;
- Training large numbers of cadres at different levels and professionals in science, technology and management and skilled workers among local nationalities;
- Organizing local public security forces to maintain public order with the approval of the State Council;
- Independently planning and administering local economic development under the guidance of state plans;

-- Developing foreign trade in accordance with state regulations; opening foreign trade ports with the approval of the State Council; and developing border trade in areas contiguous to foreign countries with the approval of the State Council;

-- Exercising the power of autonomy in administering local finances, handling revenue and expenditure according to the principle set by the State Council for preferential treatment to these areas, and receiving subsidies from higher financial organs when revenue falls short of expenditure;

-- Independently developing education for the local nationalities, art and literature characteristic of the local ethnic minorities, sports and public health services; collecting, sorting out, translating and publishing ancient books of the minorities; and protecting local scenic and historical sites, valuable relics and other major items of historical and cultural heritage;

-- Conducting educational, scientific and cultural exchange with foreign countries in accordance with state regulations.

-- Organs of self-government shall educate cadres of different nationalities to study each other's languages. All nationalities should trust, learn from and help each other, respect each other's languages, customs and religious beliefs, and work together to safeguard national unification and unity among all nationalities.

Higher state organs should formulate their resolutions, decisions, orders and instructions in keeping with the realities of the autonomous areas as far as possible.

The state shall give financial, material and technical assistance to these areas to help accelerate their economic and cultural development and establish special funds for these purposes.

#### Xizang Development Viewed

OW220830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- A Tibetan leader has urged conscientious implementation of the Communist Party's policies for Tibet and strengthening of cooperation between cadres of Han and Tibetan nationalities in the autonomous region. Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, raised these proposals while addressing a panel session yesterday. He also proposed that Tibetan and Han cadres learn each other's language, that the rebuilding of the Qinghai-Tibet highway be stepped up, that the lamas be given more financial assistance and that more monasteries be opened and young lamas trained.

Banqen said he was overjoyed at the political, economic, cultural and educational successes China had scored in the past year. He voiced full support for Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on government work.

These achievements showed the correctness of the Communist Party policies adopted since the third plenary session of its 11th Central Committee held in late 1978. "Socialism in China has an infinitely bright future," he said.

While focusing its effort on the country's socialist modernization program, Banqen said, the central authorities also paid great attention to Tibet's development.



He instanced the trips of General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Vice-Premier Wan Li to Tibet and the special policies the central authorities had formulated to help improve the wellbeing of the Tibetan people rapidly. A good deal of progress had been made in the region, he said. But, since the influence of "left" ideas had not been completely wiped out, Banqen said, the local authorities had not carried out boldly enough the special policies concerning economic, cultural and religious affairs in Tibet. As a result, the progress in Tibet has not been as fast as it should have been, Banqen added. To change this state of affairs more rapidly, he advanced the following proposals:

-- Conscientiously and fully implementing the various special policies formulated by the central authorities for the autonomous region.

-- Training more Tibetan scientists and technicians while taking advantage of help from Han cadres. Tibetan cadres should study Marxism-Leninism, party policies and scientific and general subjects.

-- Stressing the importance of using and developing the Tibetan language. Tibetan cadres should also learn the Han language while Han cadres in Tibet should learn the Tibetan language.

He also advised that Tibetan cadres should take good care of Han cadres who have left their homes to work in Tibet. "Our objective is to get people of all nationalities to work together for the country's modernization program on the basis of equality, unity, and mutual assistance," Banqen Erdini said.

#### Xizang Deputies on Construction

OW210955 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1254 GMT 20 May 84

[By reporter Qun Sang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA) -- In the past few days the Xizang delegation to the Second Session of the Sixth NPC earnestly examined Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report and the reports made by Song Ping and Wang Bingqian. Many deputies freely discussed, in the spirit of the recent forum on the work of Xizang held by the central authorities, the question on how to quicken the pace of construction in Xizang. They pointed out: Xizang's prosperity depends, first, on the party's policy and the Tibetan people's efforts and, second, on the assistance from fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Now that these conditions are provided with, there is great hope for Xizang.

The deputies from Xizang Autonomous Region to the Second Session of the Sixth NPC spoke in Tibetan at group meetings and read documents prepared for them in Tibetan. A lively atmosphere prevailed at the meetings. Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme and Banqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyancan joined the delegation in examining the reports. These two NPC Standing Committee vice chairman frequently interrupted at group meetings and discussed state affairs together with the deputies. Speaking at a meeting on 19 May, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme offered constructive views on implementing the guidelines of the forum on the work of Xizang held by the central authorities and on promoting economic construction in Xizang.

While examining the government work report, deputy Jipu Pingcuocideng, who is vice chairman of Xizang Autonomous Region, said: After Xizang's peaceful liberation, the party and the government transferred a large number of Han nationality scientific and technical personnel from the interior areas to help Tibetan people carry out construction.



Later, as socialist revolution and construction made progress in Xizang, group after group of Han nationality cadres and technical cadres were sent from fraternal interior provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to develop, from scratch, various undertakings in Xizang. Since 1980 Xizang has scored remarkable achievements in implementing the central authorities' instruction on the work of Xizang and in relaxing policies. Recently the central authorities held a forum on the work of Xizang and formulated a series of principles and policies designed to quicken the pace of construction in Xizang.

Deputy Rigdzin Wanggyal, who is chairman of the Lhunze County People's Congress Standing Committee, said: A prerequisite for reinvigorating Xizang's economy is to continue to eliminate "leftist" influence. In the past, we were overcautious in relaxing policies on agriculture and animal husbandry, thus dampening the enthusiasm of the masses.

#### More Foreign Contacts Urged

OW210815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- China should broaden its international relations and make still more friends, a senior Chinese diplomat said here today. Hao Deqing, member of the National People's Congress Foreign Affairs Committee, made these remarks at a panel discussion on Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report.

A deputy from Tianjin, Hao was former Chinese ambassador to Hungary, Norway, Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and subsequently served as president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. He said that China's diplomatic work in the past year was active and flexible and its achievements were remarkable.

With the all-round expansion of its external activities, he said, China has increased its ties and contacts with various countries, and developed and improved its relations with many nations. "We have expanded both governmental links and non-governmental contacts, and developed both political and cultural exchange and economic, scientific and technological cooperation," he added.

China has readjusted a number of specific policies and measures in recent years to adapt its diplomatic work better to the changes in the international situation, Ambassador Hao said. "We stress the preservation of world peace as the main objective of our foreign policy," he said. "We firmly oppose hegemonism but this does not mean that we will not improve relations with both the United States and the Soviet Union.

"Still less will we refrain from developing relations with certain Third World countries just because they have relatively close relations with the superpowers," he said.

China emphasizes that the five principles of peaceful coexistence must be followed in handling state-to-state relations including those among the socialist countries, Hao Deqing said.

Speaking of the open policy Premier Zhao stressed in his government report, the ambassador said that it involves not only economic issues but foreign affairs as well. "We will expand political, economic, trade, scientific and technological exchanges with other countries, so as to instil new vigor in China's diplomatic work," he added.

Hao recalled that he had received some 6,000 prestigious and influential personalities from abroad during his seven-year term of office in the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. This helped increase mutual understanding and friendship between the people of China and other countries.

China should make as many friends as possible, be they in or out of office, and regardless of their political viewpoints, Hao Deqing said.

#### Deputy Adds to Zhao Report

HK211148 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 84 p 1

[Report by reporter Duan Cunzhang: "At NPC Panel Discussion, Wang Maolin, Deputy to the NPC and Mayor of Taiyuan City, Adds Three Points to Zhao Ziyang's Government Work Report"]

[Text] At the panel examination and discussion meeting, Wang Maolin, deputy to the NPC and mayor of Taiyuan City, added three complementary points to Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report.

Wang Maolin said: I am very satisfied with the government work report, and am very interested in the reform in the five areas. At present, the things which impede our progress are: 1) the "leftist" influence of many years has not been eliminated, which is inhibiting people; and 2) there are quite a number of defects in the economic management system. It will be hard for the reform to proceed without solving these problems. After carefully reading the government work report, he proposed that the content related to reform be supplemented:

1. It should point out the obstructions to the current reform. The reform cannot proceed smoothly without overcoming these obstacles. The obstructions come from the influence of the "leftist" ideology, and from conventional forces -- conventions get on comfortably, but new ideas fail to get the support of others. In the first half of last year, the contract responsibility system was implemented in various trades and professions in Taiyuan City, and the situation was good. However, in the second half of the year, most of the contracts were cancelled, and only the industrial and communications front in the city upheld the practice. As a result, in city industry, seven economic and technological targets ranked first in the whole country. Therefore, the report should point out the obstructions to the reform, and should ask the CPC committees and governments at all levels to support the cadres and the masses in overcoming resistance and in conducting the reform.

2. Give support and protection to the reformers. Who obstructs reform? Persons without talent or ability. People with talent desire reform, and want to display their talents in the four modernizations drive. However, reforms cannot be 100 percent successful, and there are indeed failures. One thing may be done correctly, but another may be done incorrectly. The explorers should be encouraged. Only when the explorers assiduously lead the way and blaze new trails can the people following them advance in great strides. Yuan Xiyao, former director of the Taiyuan City stainless steel products works, was an explorer in reform. He ran a collective factory well by implementing the contract responsibility system, and assisted a factory owned by the people in making much headway.

Some people paid no attention to his principal merits, and grasped his minor mistakes to criticize and punish him. The city CPC Committee and People's Government supported him with a clear-cut stand. If there was no such support, and if attention was centered on finding fault with people, the reformers' efforts would be crushed.

3. In the government work report, following the passages on the reform in five areas, a passage should be added: All relevant departments under the State Council are required, within a certain period of time to be determined later, to set out concrete methods and measures to implement the principles and policies in the reform, so as to ensure the realization of the plan for reform.

#### LIAOWANG COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES EMPTY TALK

OW150609 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0737 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA) -- The 14 May issue of LIAOWANG journal published a short article by its commentator entitled "Strictly Avoid Indulging in Empty Talk." The text of the article follows:

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has regarded "keeping up appearances and indulging in empty talk" as one of the major manifestations of bureaucracy. However, the prevailing habit of engaging in empty talk still exists in many departments and units.

The policy concerning intellectuals has been implemented for as long as 6 years, if the year of the national science conference is taken as the year in which we began to implement the policy. Nevertheless, many departments and units only talk about the "implementation of the policy" and fail to take any action. The intellectuals are still in an unfavorable situation. Some of them even suffer from various types of discrimination, ostracism, and persecution.

The need to stop the practice of sharing food from the same big pot and to reform the economic system that obstructs the development of the productive forces have been "talked about" for many years. However, the sharing of food from the same big pot is still seriously practiced in many departments and units.

A proposal on a specific construction project, a letter demanding the implementation of a certain policy, a request, or a comment on certain mistakes is often shoved back and forth among departments and discussed for several years without reaching any conclusion.

Such practices are very common. Empty talk does harm the country and the people, and this harm is clearly visible. Why, then, do some persons indulge in empty talk, and why it is hard for them to change their bad habit? It is because empty talk has magical uses.

On the magical uses is that empty talk saves thought and is safe. The empty talkers always repeat what the book says, mechanically copy things, and trim their sails to go along with higher authorities. In this way they do not have to use their heads or bear any responsibility. When something is done right, he gets credit because he took an active part in discussing it. When something is done wrong, he is not to blame because he did not take any action. These are tactics adopted by some empty talkers that serve both offensive and defensive purposes.



The next magical use is to use empty talk to conceal a person's own ignorance and incompetence. A man of action is commendable because he has courage and knowledge and does things decisively after conducting investigations, studies, and scientific checks on their feasibility. The empty talkers lack useful knowledge and skills; they do not bother to acquire any knowledge because empty talk can serve their purpose.

Stalin once said that most of the empty talkers are "honest persons who love to say useless words."

In fact, useless words said by "honest persons" do even greater harm.

China's great undertaking of the four modernizations needs a large number of people of action; it does not need even a single empty talker. We will have hopes of success in accomplishing the four modernizations only if we strictly guard against empty talk and advocate action.

DENG 1980 TALK ON HOUSING CONSTRUCTION RELEASED

OW151215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Housing construction, still classified as a welfare service, should be made a profit-making industry contributing to revenue, according to Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping. Deng Xiaoping made the remark in a talk with other Chinese leaders on April 5, 1980. The talk is featured in parts on the front page of today's PEOPLE'S DAILY and other national newspapers.

Deng Xiaoping proposed the reform of China's present policies under which housing is built and distributed by housing bureaus or work units at nominal rates of rent. Urban residents should be allowed to buy or build houses, he said, while purchase fees should be paid on a wholesale basis or in installments over a period of ten or even 15 years. After the new measures are adopted, he added, rent should be changed to reflect housing prices, so that people would feel that it was more rewarding to buy housing than to rent it. Subsidies would be granted to low-income workers. Different rents should also be charged for homes in urban centers and outlying areas, in places with and without adequate transport facilities. Deng Xiaoping also called for less construction of China's traditional one-story courtyard houses in rural areas, and urged the building of homes with two or more stories to save land.

In most capitalist countries, he pointed out, building was a major pillar of the national economy. In China, however, it never received sufficient attention as it was considered a question in the realm of consumption.

Houses already built certainly served people's needs, Deng said. Nevertheless, economic sectors producing articles for consumption such as building should be important industries contributing to the development of production and the national income. Experiments with the sale of condominiums are already being carried out in four Chinese cities, according to earlier reports. By the end of 1983, 1,619 government-built apartments had been sold to individuals in Zhengzhou, capital of Henan Province, Changzhou in Jiangsu, Shashi in Hubei and Siping in Jilin.



CHAI ZEMIN NOTES FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR PRC POLICIES

OW191058 Beijing XINHUA in English 0949 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- A veteran Chinese diplomat said today that China's independent foreign policy and prompt adjustments to the developing situation in recent years have won approval from more and more countries. Chai Zemin, former Chinese ambassador to the United States and now vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, said this at a panel discussion on Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report. A member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Chai added he had witnessed a steady growth of China's influence on world affairs. His colleagues on the same panel, all experienced diplomats, shared the view that Premier Zhao's report is a true reflection of the development and concrete situation in China's diplomatic work. Many countries think that China's independent foreign policy is a sure guarantee for world peace, Ambassador Chai said, adding that these countries place their hopes on China. He also described what he had witnessed during his recent trips to the U.S. and some European countries.

Leaders of governments and political parties and scholars of international studies and foreign policies agree that China's foreign policy has drawn world-wide attention, he said. The Europeans who are concerned about the security and peace of Europe, he said, agree that China's opposition to the contention between the two superpowers and their nuclear arms race is very important, and they appreciate China's position on disarmament. The concur with China that the two nuclear superpowers should take the lead in reducing their nuclear arsenals and sit down for negotiations, Ambassador Chai said. He criticized the two superpowers for taking turns to step up nuclear armament and thus presenting a grave threat to peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

Referring to Sino-U.S. relations, Chai Zemin said that Americans in different circles attach much importance to the development of these relations. They know this benefits both China and the United States and contributes to peace in Asia and the world as a whole. Many Americans hope that President Reagan, following his visit to China, will take a big step forward in his China policy. European countries are also following Sino-U.S. relations closely, the ambassador noted. They also hope to see China ease its relations with the USSR while not yielding to Soviet expansionism, he added.

Many countries in the world have shown interest in developing trade and economic cooperation with China, Ambassador Chai said. "This is a result of China's policy of opening to the rest of the world." He drew attention to the increasing number of foreign statesmen, parliamentarians and students of international affairs coming to visit China in the past two years. A growing number of Chinese political figures and scholars have been invited to other countries. The Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs played host to some 70 groups of foreign guests in 1983 alone, and the number is expected to increase to over 100 this year. Chai said that his institute will do its utmost to promote China's friendly relations with other countries.

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PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YANG DEZHI, OTHERS SPEAK AT ARMED POLICE MEETING

OW210803 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1550 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli and Chen Pixian urged all armed police cadres and fighters to strive to build an armed police force which is revolutionized, modernized, and regularized. They made the call in their speeches to the congress of the advanced collectives and individuals of the People's Armed Police Force, which closed today.

Comrade Yang Dezhi said in his speech that the Armed Police Force has done a great deal of work since its establishment a year ago, and that it has got off to a good start in organization, ideology and work style. He urged the Armed Police Force to now make a serious effort in party rectification. While earnestly carrying out party rectification, he said, the force should also strengthen the building of its grassroots units, and focus its ideological and political work on them to make sure that each one becomes an heroic collective, understanding the party's policies, enforcing, as well as observing, the law and possessing strong fighting power.

Comrade Yu Qiuli stressed in his speech that for the Armed Police Force to create a new situation means to carry forward the revolutionary and death-defying spirit advocated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the spirit of strictly observing discipline and making personal sacrifices, the spirit of prevailing over all enemies and all difficulties, the spirit of being selfless and thinking first about others, and the spirit of persisting in revolutionary optimism and in the belief that we can surmount every difficulty to win victory. Yu Qiuli said: The above is a highly succinct summary of the revolutionary spirit our party has long fostered. It is a vivid manifestation of the communist ideology and represents an ideological quality which is expected to be found in every communist and every revolutionary fighter. When we develop these five spirits, we will be able to enhance our fighting power, fighting morale, and military and political quality.

Chen Pixian noted in his speech that the Armed Police Force is a special armed force with the task of defending public security. While its task is different from that of the PLA, the party and the people have the same expectations and demands of it. The Armed Police Force maintains broad contacts with society and the masses. It will find that, in building spiritual civilization, the content is richer, the work more practical, and the demand higher. Because of this, it should learn from the PLA to build itself as an honored pacesetter in socialist spiritual civilization. He called on the delegates to learn from each other's strong points to offset their own weaknesses, take the spirit of the congress with them when they return to their units, make sure the activities to build spiritual civilization will be carried on with practical results in all units of the force, and make new contributions in creating a new situation in building the Armed Police Force.

Comrades Wang Ping, Liu Fuzhi and others were present at today's closing.

The first congress of the advanced collectives and individuals of the People's Armed Police Force was opened on 10 May.

CHINESE-MADE CARGO PLANE TESTED OVER XIZANG

OW211127 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Chengdu, May 21 (XINHUA) -- The Yun-8, a four-engine turboprop cargo plane made in China, completed a test flight over the Tibetan Plateau from Chengdu, Sichuan, to Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region, on May 20.

This is the second domestically-built plane which has been tested over Tibet. The first, the Yun-10-02, a passenger jet-plane was tested over the roof of the world on March 9 this year.

The plane, manufactured by the Shaanxi transporter plant, has a maximum range of 5,600 kilometers and a maximum loading capacity of 20 tons.

BAN YUE TAN VIEWS IMPACT OF DOCUMENT NO 1

HK120724 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 6, 25 Mar 84, pp 7-10

[Article by "Staff Reporter": "'Document No 1' Goes to the Countryside"]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee issued a Document No 1 in 1982 and 1983. This year, it has also issued Document No 1 concerning work in the rural areas. It is unprecedented in the history of the CPC to have issued such documents concerning questions in the rural areas for 3 successive years. This move fully shows that the CPC Central Committee is very much concerned with the status of the 800 million peasants in the country and that it has placed the task of developing the rural economy in a very important position. These three documents represent the result of the combination of the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the wisdom and creativity of the hundreds of millions of peasants. They also represent the program for enlivening the economy in the rural areas and opening up roads for developing the socialist countryside with Chinese features. Peasants have said that these documents express what they want to say and that the more they follow the direction pointed out by these documents, the broader their road becomes and the closer their feelings for the CPC.

The Three Documents Have Been Followed by Three Upsurges

When Document No 1 was transmitted to the rural areas this year, the broad masses of cadres and peasants were overjoyed and encouraged. Peasants of the Nanjianta production brigade of Langfang City in Hebei Province said that the three documents have opened up the road to richness in the rural areas. They said that Document No 1 in 1982 freed them from shackles; Document No 1 in 1983 made them "feel reassured;" and Document No 1 this year has brought them "golden wings." They all share the feeling that the situation in the rural areas is improving every year, that the related policies have been gradually relaxed, and with all peasant households able to increase their income, peasants are now working with still greater enthusiasm. Rural cadres in Nanjing said that the issuing of the documents in 3 successive years has been followed by three upsurges in the rural areas. The first upsurge is shown in the popularization of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output; the second upsurge is the massive emergence of "two-types of households and one body" (specialized households and key households, and an economic integrated body); and the third upsurge is represented by smoothing out circulation channels and the large-scale development of commodity production. Peasants have summarized the present excellent situation in the rural areas in the following words: Peasants are all smiles, farmlands are humming with production activities, and markets are brisk. It is a good development and it shows that the announcement of the documents of the CPC Central Committee has been followed by the emergence of a new outlook by the peasants that never appeared in the past and the emergence of good prospects for a prosperous economy in the rural areas.



It is an important criterion of the CPC Central Committee in working out and checking plans to make the broad masses of people become rich as soon as possible. The move made by the CPC Central Committee to issue the documents in 3 successive years demonstrates the continuity and stability of the policy for the rural areas since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. With the call for and the support of these documents, peasants have become daring in carrying out production. And when the peasants in their hundreds of millions are willing to display their initiative in production, there are great hopes for the realization of modernization program in the rural areas of China.

#### The Feelings of Being Reassured

The 800 million peasants in China have special feelings toward the land, and they pay particular attention to questions concerning the land whether they are engaged in agricultural production or not. This situation implies that commodity production in the rural areas in the country is still backward, while land management is still the main profession of the peasants in China. This situation also shows that the influence of "leftist" policy and ideology has not been completely eliminated. As a result, peasants cannot but constantly doubt whether the current policy will change in the future and wonder how long the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output will be implemented. If these questions are not resolved, the initiative of the peasants will be considerably affected.

Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee this year stipulates that the system of land contract responsibilities in general will last for more than 15 years. Peasants are delighted with this decision, and say that in this way they have been reassured and consequently they will work out their own plans. Xu Ming, a peasant of the Nanjianta production brigade of Langfang City said that his doubts have been removed by Document No 1 and the things he wanted to do have been explained by the document, and the only thing left for him is to carry out his production with all his might. The land in Guzhai Village of Huaiyun Prefecture, Jiangsu Province, was originally contracted for 3 years and as a result, peasants did not pay attention to improving soil fertility. Consequently, throughout the village, the use of land has resulted in an irrational situation of "three decreases" and "two increases." This means that the acreage of farmland using green manure, the application of basic fertilizer for the wheat fields during three seasons, and the application of rapeseeds have decreased, while wheat acreage and the application of chemical fertilizer per mu of farmland has decreased. Having acquainted themselves with the contents of the document, peasants in this village said that they would spare no effort to improve soil fertility knowing that the period for which land would be contracted would last for 15 years or more.

In order to stabilize land contracts and free the peasants from the psychological situation of having doubts that the related policy will change, and to mobilize their initiative in land investments, the provinces of Hebei, Shandong, Shanxi, and Guizhou have decided to issue certificates for use of land to commune members. Juxian Prefecture of Shandong Province has issued land certificates to peasants. This move has been followed by a new upsurge in production as peasants have begun applying more fertilizer, mending farmlands, and improving soil fertility.

A stabilized policy and prolonged land contract period have enabled the rural areas to launch new upsurges in land investments, purchases of the means of production, and expansion of new production. According to situations in various places, spring farming this year has been carried out much better than last year.

Peasants' enthusiasm is unprecedented in such aspects as purchasing farm tools, applying fertilizer, and intensive farming in their determination to wrest still better harvests this year. All the rural areas are humming with activities thanks to the inspiration of Document No 1.

#### Assure the Development of Commodity Production

A key feature of the study of Document No 1 this year is how to correctly understand the importance of developing commodity production and grasping the related work. This work represents a key feature because both cadres and the masses of people share the same idea and feelings and understand that if they fail to do a good job of improving commodity production, there will be no way for them to become rich earlier. It is also a key feature because many problems will no doubt crop up in the process of developing commodity production. Therefore, it is imperative for both cadres and the masses to pool their wisdom and resolve problems. The process of study is, in general, a process of pooling the wisdom of the masses in an effort to define the plan for the rural areas to become rich.

The key work of Feidong Prefecture of Anhui Province this year is to develop specialized households in a big way. A production cadre of Wangji Village in this prefecture is also an assistant animal husbandry keeper. Last year he bought fine species of chickens from Jiangsu Province for building a chicken farm. In this way, he has been able to help form 163 households that are specialized in breeding chickens. And in order to develop these specialized households, the related people's commune has made specific arrangement for such aspects as the delivery of fine species of chickens, technical training, disease prevention, fodder supply, and purchase price, while related services have also been arranged. It seems quite possible that his village will be totally specialized in breeding chickens. Many places have regarded the development of specialized households and key households as representing an important move in developing commodity production. Consequently, they have taken various measures and resorted to various methods to help specialized households develop commodity production in many ways.

A number of specialized households in Shifang Prefecture of Sichuan Province earlier wanted to give up specialized production because they worried that the related policy would change, that they have to pay a heavy tax, and that they would be subject to criticism. But following the announcement of Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee, they felt reassured and, consequently, have demanded to continue specialized production in a big way. Around last Spring Festival, 11 commune members applied to buy vehicles. The whole prefecture is now busily breeding chickens, doing business and forming joint enterprises.

Lingtong Prefecture of Shaanxi Province has held democratic discussions and made 10 suggestions on how to develop commodity production throughout the prefecture. It has worked out practical development plans that include four major aspects: carrying out rational inter-cropping and planting, developing the dairy cattle fodder industry, developing the rural industry, and developing tourism. The prefectural agricultural bureau has defined its own work and methods required in developing rural commodity production in its effort to shift its work to providing services.

#### Leadership at Various Levels Has Become Active

A new atmosphere has emerged in leading organs in the process of studying the document. Senior leading cadres from region, cities, prefectures, and even provinces have visited the rural areas and studied the document alongside the peasants.

They also have helped specialized households to work out long-term production plans and solve problems. Commercial, supply and marketing, and transportation departments have also evaluated their work on the basis of the document, defined measures, and reformed the old systems and methods that did not accord with commodity production in their bid to meet the needs of the new situations. Through studying documents, cadres and the masses have become closer and ideologically united. Consequently, they have eliminated the misunderstanding among themselves that was caused by "leftist" policy. As a result, a unity has emerged among them in the interest of realizing the modernization program.

A key task for the rural areas in China this year is to study and implement Document No 1. This work has just begun and there is much more work yet to be done. Practice in many places proves that in order to turn the spirit of the document into the conscious action of the broad masses of peasants and into material power, it is imperative to propagate the document itself among the masses and define practical measures and methods on the basis of specific conditions and specific problems of the various regions and people's communes and production teams. But this cannot be done without hard and meticulous work. Some peasants say that although the policy of the CPC Central Committee has been relaxed, it still remains stringent at various lower levels. They also say that although the policy is good, they doubted if it could be carried out well. It is the obligation of leading organs at various levels and various departments concerned to resolve these concerns. Therefore, it is imperative for these organs and departments to change their style and work method so that peasants will feel reassured and will carry out commodity production in the rural areas in a bold manner.

The clarion call for making progress has been sounded and there is no doubt that the rural economy in China will become more prosperous.

#### EARTHQUAKE SHAKES JIANGSU PROVINCE COAST

OW211956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1938 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 0300 hours, May 22 (XINHUA) -- An earthquake occurred off the coast of southeastern Jiangsu Province at 23:37 hours May 21, according to reports from China's seismological network this morning. Preliminary determination says the shock was of 6.2 magnitude on the Richter Scale. The epicenter was 32.7 degrees north latitude and 121.7 degrees east longitude.

The earthquake was strongly felt in Rudong, Haian, Dafeng, Nantong and Qidong counties in Jiangsu Province. It was also felt in Nanjing and Hefei. The damage is being investigated.

#### FIVE ADVISORY GROUPS ON AGRICULTURE SET UP

OW211252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Zhengzhou, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Five national advisory groups of experts on wheat, hybrid maize, soybean, cotton and sugar beet were set up at a national conference which opened here today. Operating under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, the groups will help breed new crop strains, spread new agrotechniques, make multi-purpose use of the five crops and train personnel. Delegates will discuss how to improve the quality of the crops to meet the needs of the textile and food-processing industries, and the international market.



STATE COUNCIL SETS UP COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT

OW190226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1047 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- The State Council has set up a special committee headed by Vice-Premier Li Peng to supervise and coordinate the country's environmental protection. Operating under the State Council, the committee will examine and approve environmental protection principles and policies. The committee consisting of leading officials of various ministries will be the planning, leadership, organization and coordination body. The office of the committee will be at the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection.

CAMPAIGN URGED TO PUBLICIZE NEW POLLUTION LAW

OW191230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0935 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- A nation-wide publicity campaign should be mounted to promote China's new water pollution prevention law, according to a senior official here. Minister of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection Li Ximing told the CHINA ENVIRONMENT JOURNAL that all departments and people concerned with environmental protection must review their work to make readjustments in accordance with the law. There is also a great need to spread antipollution information, he said.

The law was adopted earlier this month, and will come into effect on November 1. It is expected to help control pollution by sewage, pesticides and other contaminants. "Its publication is a major event in environmental protection work in China." Minister Li said.

Chinese industries discharge a yearly average of 31 billion tons of sewage, containing 130,000 tons of harmful and toxic wastes. Pollution now affects nearly 13 percent of the total length of the mainstreams of China's major rivers. "Pollution is even more serious in the branches of these rivers, especially those running through cities," Li Ximing said.

In some areas pollution control has been neglected in the course of rural industrialization. "All industries must abide by the law, including rural industries," he said.

JIANGSU DELEGATION TO VISIT U.S., AUSTRALIA

OW181231 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Led by Governor Gu Xiulian, a Jiangsu provincial goodwill delegation left Nanjing for Shanghai by train this afternoon. It will leave for the United States and Australia on 21 May to pay a goodwill visit to the two countries at the invitation of Governor Cuomo of the State of New York, and John Cain, premier of the State of Victoria of Australia.

The delegation consists of Zeng Lianyu, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government; (Li Bingcai), deputy director of the provincial Light Industry and Trade Department; and (Jiang Wenzhao), a high-grade engineer and member of the provincial Economic and Planning Commission.

The delegation and New York leaders will discuss establishing friendly relations between Jiangsu and New York and decide on exchange items.

In Victoria, the delegation's visit and inspection tour will further improve friendly relations between Jiangsu and the state and promote exchanges and cooperation between China and Australia in the fields of economy, trade, science and technology, and education. Those who saw the delegation off at the railway station were Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee; Sun Jiazheng, a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee; Chen Kuanyou and Li Shouzhang, vice governors of Jiangsu; and Qian Mengwu, secretary general of the provincial People's Government; as well as responsible comrades of other departments concerned.

MILITARY MANEUVERS CONDUCTED AT NANCHANG

OW181423 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] The PLA Nanchang Army School conducted a 10-day military exercise in mid-May. It was a combined military maneuver coordinating various arms in a simulated modern war. The subjects covered in the exercise included motorized march, bivouacking, river crossing, warfare under adverse weather, quick defense works during nuclear war, lightning warfare, survival training, surprise attack, and live ammunition shooting.

Displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither death nor hardships, units taking part in the exercise braved wind and rain, fought heroically, tenaciously and persistently, and triumphantly completed all the scheduled assignments for the exercise. Local party, government and Army leaders gave tremendous support to the exercise. Counties and communes along the route of the exercise enthusiastically supported the people's soldiers and did everything possible to provide the supplies needed by the units.

SHANDONG MEETING APPROVES COOPERATIVE REFORMS

SK211248 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] The provincial session of directors of prefectural, city, and county supply and marketing cooperatives, which concluded on 20 May, decided to transfer the ownership of supply and marketing cooperatives from the state to the collectives, and the operations of supply and marketing cooperatives from official bodies to the peasants, to build the supply and marketing cooperatives as a cooperative commerce owned by the peasants, the masses, and the collectives, and to further enliven commodity circulation so as to suit the new situation of rural economic development.

Deputy governor Liu Peng made a speech at the session. He pointed out: In order to really transfer the operations of supply and marketing cooperatives from official bodies to the peasants, we must eliminate various restrictions on peasants buying shares, encourage the peasants to buy more shares, and let the peasants become real shareholders of the supply and marketing cooperatives. The commune members' congress conducts a democratic election of leading personnel at all levels of supply and marketing cooperatives. From now on, the supply and marketing cooperatives will select the staff and workers from shareholders with a senior middle school educational level on a contract system. No units and individuals are allowed to assign or transfer personnel to supply and marketing cooperatives as they please.

Comrade Liu Peng said: The supply and marketing cooperatives should shift their focal point of work to support specialized households to develop commodity production and cooperate with the peasants to extensively develop various forms of integrated operations. In line with the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, we conduct integrated operations and keep the independent economic system of supply and marketing cooperatives. We should not bring the supply and marketing cooperatives into administrative organizations. With regard to rural commodity circulation, the supply and marketing cooperatives should play their role as a key channel. This year we should concentrate on supply and marketing cooperatives to set up agricultural and sideline products trade centers and wholesale trade fairs in a step-by-step manner among large and medium-sized cities and agricultural and sideline products distributing centers. Grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives are allowed to manage all industrial products and agricultural and sideline products and to engage in wholesale and wholesale commission trades. The supply and marketing cooperatives have a certain decisionmaking power to fix prices.

Comrade Liu Peng said: In conducting the reform of the supply and marketing cooperatives system, we must eliminate the management and distribution system of everybody eating from the same big pot and egalitarianism, and carry out and perfect various forms of economic responsibility systems. The supply and marketing cooperatives are allowed to carry out the economic contract system and a piece-rate wage system. They may combine a bonus with wages to carry out a floating wage system. There is no limitation on how large or small wages can be. Grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives should carry out a system of distributing bonuses according to one's work.

Comrade Liu Peng emphatically concluded: The reform of the supply and marketing cooperatives system in a thorough manner is a big event in all rural work as well as for the entire party. This reform is an important matter of policy. Governments at all levels must strengthen leadership over this reform. Each prefecture and city should choose a county in the first half of this year to conduct the reform on a trial basis. Financial, bank, tax, industrial, and commercial administrative management, labor, personnel affairs, and goods price departments at all levels should enthusiastically cooperate and vigorously support the reform.

#### UN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN JINAN ON 21 MAY VISIT

SK220634 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Accompanied by Bu Zhaomin, director of the Department of Relations With International Organizations under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and by concerned responsible comrades of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Ministry of Finance, a 23-member delegation composed of (Kong Leifa), a representative (?in charge of readjustment work in systematically carrying out the UN program on world development), his wife, and some diplomatic envoys to China from Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Finland, France, the FRG, Norway, Switzerland, Belgium, and England arrived in the province on a visit.



On the morning of 21 May, the delegation arrived in Jinan from Beijing by a special plane. When the delegation arrived in Jinan, responsible comrades of the pertinent provincial and Jinan City organizations welcomed them at the airport. In the afternoon, the foreign guests visited the Jinan diesel engine plant and Daming Lake. In the evening, Governor Liang Buting received the delegation and extended his warm greeting to the UN officials and diplomatic envoys.

Liang Buting said: Along with the implementation of the policy of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, foreign trade and economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries have rapidly developed in our province with bright prospects. We hope to organize more extensive economic and technical cooperation and to strengthen trade contacts with various foreign countries. After the reception, Governor Liang Buting gave a banquet for the foreign guests.

On 22 May, the delegation will leave Jinan for Zibo City and the Shengli oil field as it continues its visit.

#### SHANDONG TEACHER GRADUATES SENT TO UNIVERSITIES

SK220505 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The province has decided to implement on a trial basis the system of selecting excellent graduates of teachers schools and sending them to universities to attend regular college courses. This year, 40 graduates specializing in Chinese literature and history and 15 graduates specializing in mathematics will be selected and sent to attend the ideological and political education course offered by Shandong University and to attend the mathematics course offered by Qufu Teachers University. After 2 years of study, these students will be issued 4-year university diplomas after they have passed graduation examinations. Their employment will be determined by the provincial authority under the unified plan.

#### RURAL COMMUNITY CENTERS DEVELOPING IN SHANGHAI

OW171208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Shanghai, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Rural industrialization has brought into being 540 "jizhens" -- community centers -- in the ten counties under the Shanghai Municipality, averaging one every 11 square kilometers.

A "jizhen" is usually the headquarters of a people's commune or a state farm. As such, it serves as the political, economic, cultural and commercial center of a rural community, according to a recent survey by the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. The survey report, available to XINHUA earlier this week, also classifies as "jizhen" townships under county governments as well as villages which are economically important. It cites the following facts showing the importance of the "jizhens":

-- There are 6,500 factories started by rural collectives in the "jizhens", employing 900,000 people who account for one-third of the surplus rural labor force. The total output value of these factories accounts for two-thirds of the combined industrial and agricultural output value of the ten counties.

-- Larger community centers have cinemas, cultural centers, primary and middle schools, kindergartens, nurseries and hospitals, as well as agro-scientific stations which are responsible for spreading new farming methods and seeds of improved strains.

-- The "jizhens" have 5,300 shops, which handle yearly retail sales of four billion yuan while buying farm and sideline produce worth of two billion yuan from peasants.

Each "jizhen" has about 1,500 to 2,000 permanent residents. During the day, however, about 5,000 people work there. The rest are "peasant workers" who live in surrounding villages. The Shanghai survey was made in the wake of similar surveys made by Professor Fei Xiaotong, China's leading sociologist.

Basing himself on his numerous tours of Jiangsu Province, Professor Fei called attention to a new way of rural life accompanying China's rural industrialization effort, a way of life described as "leaving the land, but not the native place".

He said that the development of "jizhens" was in sharp contrast with the classical methods used by capitalist countries to industrialize.

The British bourgeoisie, for example, forced peasants to go bankrupt and become wage slaves in cities in the early stages of the Industrial Revolution.

China, however, is trying to industrialize by encouraging peasants to start factories in their native places. Instead of going bankrupt, Chinese peasants are becoming increasingly prosperous.

Professor Fei's survey reports -- now available in book form -- have received national attention.

SHENZHEN MAYOR VIEWS ECONOMICALLY OPENING CITY

HK190730 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 May 84

[Interview with Liang Xiang, secretary of the Shenzhen City CPC Committee and mayor of Shenzhen City, on new tasks for work in implementing the spirit of the national symposium of some coastal cities, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Comrade Liang Xiang, what bearing does the spirit of the national symposium of some coastal cities have on the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone?

[Liang] The national symposium of some coastal cities is an important symposium. The purpose of this symposium is to implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions; that is, to carry out the open door policy on a broader scale. This is a very important policy in the new historical period.

[Reporter] In implementing the spirit of the national symposium, what plans and measures are there for the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone?

[Liang] First, it is necessary to study and understand the spirit of the instructions given by leading comrades of the central authorities. Second, it is necessary to work out the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The symposium has set a new target for work. That is, the special zone should be able to meet new requirements regarding increasing production, improving management, and improving the people's livelihood. Third, it is necessary to do a good job in introducing advanced industrial technology. To speed up this work, we will establish an industrial development commission that will be an authoritative organ for introducing advanced technology. It is necessary to develop and speed up energy and communications construction. This will facilitate investment. Fourth, we should be bold in carrying out all-round, planned reform. The special zone should be able to bring into play its role of being a window for introducing advanced technology.

We will carry out reform in four ways: 1) We will carry out reform in the leadership system. We will divide work between the party and government. It is necessary to reduce administrative levels and to implement a three-level administrative system, which is composed of the city level, the company or bureau level, and the basic level. 2) We will carry out reform in the economic system. We will use economic methods to manage economic system. We will use economic methods to manage economic work and carry out economic work according to economic law. Thus, economic departments will become economic bodies. They will have the right to operate, to market products, and to manage people. 3) We will carry out reform in the personnel system. The purpose of this is to smash the iron rice bowl concept and the lifelong cadre system. We will adopt a cadre recruitment system. 4) We will carry out reform in the wage system. We will adopt a contract system in recruiting workers. The contract period ranges from 3 to 5 years. After signing a contract, a worker can be promoted ahead of schedule if his work performance is good; he can be dismissed if he has not done well in his work. In wage system reform, we will implement the principle of to each according to his work and more pay for more work.

NANFANG RIBAO ON INDUSTRIAL REFORM IN GUANGZHOU

HK190615 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] According to NANFANG RIBAO, the Guangzhou sisal textile mill has been tied up again after being set free, and is now in danger of coming to nothing. Unless the problem is quickly solved, the reforms in the mill will be aborted and the state will suffer economic loss.



This mill is one of the province's pilot projects in economic reform. In July 1980, with the approval of the provincial government, the mill instituted the system of substituting tax payment for profit delivery on a trial basis, with sole responsibility for profit or loss. At the end of 1981 the mill was allowed to directly engage in external trade. The experience of more than 3 years has proven that these major reforms have been a success and have yielded notable economic results.

However, since last September the mill has encountered repeated difficulties. The departments concerned had differing views on the power of the mill to conduct direct external trade, condemned it, and imposed all kinds of difficulties. For instance, the departments concerned confused one thing with another, criticized the mill's products by name as being of poor quality, and said the mill was grabbing raw material at high prices and exporting goods at low prices. Originally the mill printed its own export licenses. Now it has to have them signed and issued by the silk company. Import of a consignment of silk from another province was banned. Fearing that the mill would contact Sichuan, Hubei, and other places to organize raw material supplies itself, the departments concerned specifically instructed the railroad departments not to assign cars for such material. They declared that anyone who supplied raw material to the mill would be held accountable. Raw material sources outside the province have been cut off, and those inside the province are very hard to find.

NANFANG RIBAO carries a commentator's article on this report entitled: "Units Can Only Be Truly Set Free if the Poison of Leftism Is Eliminated." The article says: The Guangzhou sisal textile mill is facing the predicament of being set free and then tied up again, and is in danger of having its reforms aborted. How could such a situation arise? The reasons may be very complex, but there seems little doubt that there is a direct connection with the fact that the shadow of leftism is flitting among the upper level leading departments. If the comrades are affected by this shadow, they are bound to worry about the transfer of power to the lower level, to loosen the rope at one end but tightly hold the other end, and to develop a kind of jealousy at something that they cannot understand.

It can therefore be said that the degree of loosening of the bonds is in direct proportion to the effort made to eliminate the poison of leftism.

The story of how the Guangzhou sisal textile mill was tied up again after being set free sends up a message: Reform and transfer of power to the lower level is not all smooth sailing, and we should not be too optimistic about it. It is still necessary to do a great deal of work and devote great effort to the task. In particular, we must not underestimate the leftist influence.

The conclusion is, therefore, that to completely loosen the bonds it is necessary to completely eliminate leftism. Is this not precisely illustrated by the complex situation the Guangzhou sisal textile mill has encountered in its reforms and the difficulties and condemnation it has met?

#### SOLUTION OF UNSOLVED PROBLEMS IN GUANGZHOU URGED

HK181506 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] According to NANFANG RIBAO, during the stage of comparison and examination in party rectification, the leading group of the provincial CPC Committee United Front Department has placed emphasis on discovering why the problems left over from the Great Cultural Revolution have remained unsolved for a long time, and on further eliminating the leftist ideological influences. A decision has been made on handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, and the implementation of the party's policies has been firmly grasped.

The broad masses of party members and patriotic people hold that this has brought about new hope for creating a new situation in united front work.

NANFANG RIBAO today published an article entitled: "An Important Link To Intensively Carry Out Party Rectification." It points out that the question of solving problems left over from the Cultural Revolution was well raised by the leading group of the provincial CPC Committee United Front Department through comparison and examination in party rectification. It shows that the party rectification in this leading group has been carried out intensively. During the 10 years of turmoil, the united front work departments were also seriously affected areas. Many problems in these departments have not yet been solved even to this day. Therefore, it is necessary to have a clear-cut stand in totally negating the Cultural Revolution and to firmly grasp the solution of problems left over from that period.

What are the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution? To put it briefly, they mainly include the following two aspects: 1) to implement various policies that should have been, but have not yet, been implemented, so as to mobilize the initiative of various fields; and 2) to weed out the people of the three categories and to purify leading bodies at all levels. The implementation of policies means to rehabilitate the reputation of those comrades who were politically wronged and to trust them as before and cooperate with them in work. Their economic difficulties must also be solved as soon as possible and in accordance with relevant stipulations. In their work, those who have special skills must be appointed to suitable or important posts so that they can fully display their wisdom and ability. In the final analysis, in implementing the party's policies we must not merely make speeches and issue documents; instead, we must take feasible measures and do concrete jobs. As to weeding out the people of the three categories, we must attach greater importance to it and grasp it firmly. If we hesitate in so doing and assume an ambiguous attitude, if we do not make up our minds, we will certainly accomplish nothing in this field or in solving other problems left over from the Cultural Revolution.

#### GUANGXI RIBAO STRESSES ELIMINATING FACTIONALISM

HK190320 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 May 84

[Report on the 18 May GUANGXI RIBAO commentator's article: "We Must Resolutely Uproot Factionalism -- Third Comment on the Necessity of Completely and Totally Negating the Great Cultural Revolution"]

[Excerpts] The article says: Factionalism was a product of the Great Cultural Revolution. In completely and totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, we must resolutely uproot factionalism. Resolutely uprooting factionalism and vigorously strengthening the party spirit is one of the tasks to be completed in party rectification, and is also a key issue in ensuring the healthy development of party rectification and all other work.

The Cultural Revolution and the factionalism that developed during it caused extremely serious calamity in Guangxi. These things have long been detested by the cadres and masses. The resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee on a number of problems in the history of the party since the founding of the state, which concluded that the Cultural Revolution should be totally negated, has been supported by the party members and the masses.

However, people who rose to power through rebelling during the Cultural Revolution, people with gravely factionalist thinking, and people who engaged in beating, smashing, and looting, have done everything possible to affirm the Cultural Revolution and stubbornly stick to factionalism.

This is in order to protect their vested interests and cover up their serious mistakes and violations of law and discipline during the Cultural Revolution.

Certain comrades who are by no means people of the three categories and who made no serious mistakes during the Cultural Revolution also harbor blindly factionalist ideas. There are various circumstances involved here. Some have not shaken off the influence of factionalist thinking due to a lack of a thorough understanding of the profound calamity caused by the Cultural Revolution and factionalism. Some, hoodwinked by factionalism, have been bemused by lofty expressions such as high awareness of line, and a firm and clear-cut stand. Actually, the higher a person's awareness and the firmer and more clear-cut his stand at the time, the greater the mistakes he made. Comrades with such factionalist ideas should awaken and no longer be hoodwinked by factionalism. This thinking and behavior, which are based on the interests of the individual or a small number, violate the fundamental interests of the party and people are typical expressions of the essence of factionalism.

The statement that Guangxi had a so-called correct line during the Cultural Revolution and also protects factional interests. It is a fundamentally factionalist viewpoint, and has thus become the spiritual pillar of people sticking to factionalism. It is precisely because the regional CPC Committee of the past upheld this factionalist viewpoint for a long time that the factionalism that developed in Guangxi after the start of the Cultural Revolution could not be promptly overcome, the leftover problems could not be promptly handled, the work of bringing order out of chaos could not be carried out seriously, and the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee could not be smoothly implemented. This is the general cause of the backwardness of work in Guangxi.

Hence, to change the backward state of work in Guangxi, it is first necessary to completely and totally negate the Cultural Revolution and resolutely uproot factionalism. These two things are closely related to each other.

In accordance with the CPC Central Committee's instruction on vigorously carrying forward party spirit and resolutely overcoming factionalism, the new regional CPC Committee has checked on the factionalism of the former regional CPC Committee, criticized the erroneous notion that Guangxi had a correct line during the Cultural Revolution, and readjusted the leadership groups and so on in connection with handling leftover problems and carrying out structural reform. It has waged a struggle to oppose factionalism and strengthen party spirit. The number of people sticking to factionalism now is indeed much smaller than before, and factionalism has markedly weakened.

However, factionalism is a stubborn illness. It has not been cured in this short period, nor could it have been. Factionalist thinking and activities still exist. They are still hampering the implementation of the party line, principles, and policies in varying degrees. In particular, work to do with people, such as handling leftover problems, party rectification, and promoting cadres is always encountering factionalist interference.

The work of handling leftover problems that has been carried out in Guangxi since last year has proceeded in accordance with the instructions, principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee and the actual situation in the region. Its development has been healthy. Certain people, however, proceeding from factionalism, have condemned and attacked this work. In the work of carrying out structural reform and readjusting the leadership groups, people with serious factionalism are still unwilling to fully implement the principle of four transformations of the cadre force. In particular, they avoid all mention of revolutionization, which is the most important principle.



Instead of seeing whether a person was seriously in question for his conduct during the Cultural Revolution, they choose people according to factions, and so on.

It is very evident that if we fail to resolutely oppose factionalism with a clear-cut stand during this party rectification, we will be unable to unify thinking, rectify work style, strengthen discipline, and purify the organizations, and to implement the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It will then be very difficult to create a new situation in socialist modernization, the goal of party rectification cannot be attained, and hidden dangers will be left behind.

As people were divided into two antagonistic factions during the Cultural Revolution, both groups were factionalist, and in both cases this factionalism was incompatible with party spirit and was wrong. Under the major topic of completely and totally negating the Cultural Revolution, we must resolutely uproot all factionalism of all groups. We must in particular uproot the factionalism of those who still insist that Guangxi had a so-called correct line during the Cultural Revolution, support the Cultural Revolution, and oppose the handling of leftover problems. We must truly succeed in maintaining a high degree of ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee.

The problem of the majority of people with factionalist thinking is one of ideological understanding. The reason why they have still not overcome factionalism has to do with the fact that they have not ideologically totally negated the Cultural Revolution, and also with the individualist and feudal sectarian ideas in their minds. Hence, in overcoming factionalism, we must step up education and unfold active ideological struggle. This requires that when party rectification begins the party organizations of all units must consider solving the total negation of the Cultural Revolution a major issue, along with the complete elimination of factionalism, and must conduct education in strengthening party spirit and opposing factionalism.

As soon as possible we must completely investigate people of the three categories who stir up factionalism to cause confusion, and resolutely expel [qingchu] them from the party. Party disciplinary action must be taken against people who made serious mistakes during the Cultural Revolution and still cling to factionalism. Those in leading positions must be resolutely removed or expelled from them. We must integrate active ideological struggle with the necessary organizational measures, so as to effectively unfold the struggle against factionalism and ensure the healthy development of party rectification work.

#### GUANGXI STATISTICS BUREAU ISSUES REPORT ON 1983

HK210611 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] The regional Statistics Bureau today published its communique on the results of carrying out the region's national economic and social development plan in 1983. The communique said: The region's total social output value in 1983 increased by 5.36 percent over 1982. Total industrial and agricultural output value rose by 3.85 percent. National revenue rose by 3.4 percent. The region fulfilled the 1985 targets stipulated by the Sixth 5-Year Plan for coal, steel, sulfurous iron, tire casings, machine tools, bicycles, television sets, crude salt, synthetic detergents, and aquatic products 2 years ahead of schedule.

The communique said: Last year the region overcame natural calamities and reaped a good harvest in agriculture. Total agricultural output value rose by 0.6 percent over 1982. Grain output increased by 200 million jin on the basis of the great bumper harvest of 1982. Output of oil-bearing crops rose by 6.52 percent. Diversification developed, and the rural economy was prosperous and lively.

The region recorded sustained growth in industry while carrying out readjustment. Total output value rose by 6.97 percent over 1982. The year's production plans for 51 out of 80 major products were fulfilled, and output of 56 rose compared with 1982. Large increases were recorded in output of major products such as machine-made sugar, crude salt, coal, electric power, nonferrous metals, cement, and hand guided tractors. As industrial and agricultural output developed, the urban and rural markets prospered, new developments were recorded in various social undertakings, and people's living standards continued to rise.

It should be noted that economic results in production, construction, and circulation were not good enough. There was a shortage of energy and some raw materials. Transport and communications were still rather strained. Retail prices of some items, especially vegetables, fruit, and aquatic products rose considerably. Population growth was higher than planned.

#### HAINAN OPENS MEETING ON MINORITIES' LIVELIHOOD

HK180755 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 16 May 84

[Report by special correspondents (Wang Qifen), (Wei Qiyang), and (Feng Qinwei)]

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning a conference on production and the livelihood of the minority nationalities in the Hainan Administrative Region ceremoniously opened in Haikou. Present at the conference were leading party and government leaders such as Yao Wenxu, Meng Qingping, Wang Yuefeng, Wei Zefang, Pan Qiongxiang, Tao Wenhua, (Gan Jinchao), (Chen Yuyi), Dong Fanyuan, Xie Donghui, and [words indistinct], the heads of counties in the autonomous prefecture, the deputy mayors of Haikou, the deputy heads of counties inhabited by minority nationalities, and the responsible comrades of the units concerned -- 248 people in all.

The most important tasks for this conference are: to relay and implement the spirit of the national conference on production and the livelihood of the minority nationalities in areas inhabited by minority nationalities, to study the instructions issued by the central leading comrades on speeding up production and construction in multinational areas and gradually improving the livelihood of the masses, to summarize and exchange the advanced experience in developing production and in becoming rich through labor in the areas inhabited by minority nationalities in Hainan, and to study and solve the problems of production and livelihood in the areas inhabited by minority nationalities in Hainan.

Meng Qingping, deputy secretary of the administrative regional CPC Committee officiated at the opening ceremony. Deputy Secretary (Dai Dongzhang) and (Wen Xueqin) relayed the spirit of the national conference on production and livelihood of the minority nationalities in the areas inhabited by minority nationalities. Wang Yuefeng, deputy secretary of the administrative regional CPC Committee and deputy director of the administrative office, presented a work report.

Comrade Wang Yuefeng said: Since liberation, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the leadership of the party, guided by the party's line concerning the minority nationalities and with the vigorous support of the state, the various nationalities have worked hard side by side to do pioneer work. Consequently, in the areas inhabited by minority nationalities, economic and cultural undertakings have tremendously developed, earthshaking changes have taken place in people's thinking, agriculture has been founded on a relatively stable basis, communications and transportation have developed, trade in rural and urban fairs has flourished, some achievements have been made in education and public health, and there have been initial improvements in people's livelihood.

In order to speed up the economic development of areas inhabited by minority nationalities, it is first necessary to make the policies less restrictive; second, it is necessary to suit measures to local conditions, to make the most of the local natural conditions, and to vigorously develop commodity production; and third, various fronts, various industries, and the economically better developed areas should enthusiastically shoulder the task of lending support to the economic construction of areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

Finally, Comrade Wang Yuefeng said: The basic Marxist principle for handling the issue of minority nationalities is to adhere to equality among various nationalities and to strengthen national unity. [Passage indistinct] Leading cadres should play an exemplary role, correctly implement the party's policy toward nationalities, safeguard the equal rights and autonomy of the minority nationalities, and adhere to the party's policy toward nationalities in order to ensure long-term political stability and a prosperous economy in our region.

#### HUBEI SETS DECISIONS ON ECONOMIC POLICY PROBLEMS

HK181301 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 84

["Excerpts" of the decision of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and the Hubei Provincial People's Government on certain problems concerning economic policies for implementing the 1984 Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee]

[Text] Document No 1 of 1984 of the central authorities deals with stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility system, raising the level of productive forces, clearing the circulation channels, and developing commodity production. These are not only the key issues for rural areas, but also an important matter that has a bearing on the overall situation. In line with the requirements for grasping major issues, understanding the overall situation, and engaging in their own professions, party organizations and governments at all levels and all departments must really unify their thinking on the basis of the spirit of Document No 1 of the central authorities, must vigorously develop commodity production, must unswervingly implement the party's policy on enriching the people, must develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fisheries in an all-round way, and must carry out comprehensive operation of agriculture, industry, and commerce so as to make the peasants become rich as quickly as possible. We must regard this as the basic guiding ideology for rural work.

We must further eliminate leftist ideological influence and must resolutely change the situation in the weak links of Hubei's agriculture, in the too few ways of production, and in the too many restrictions of all kinds. We must resolutely curb the incorrect ways of fearing to get rich, restricting people from getting rich, envying people's wealth, and striking blows at households getting rich through labor, which have so far still frequently occurred. With the spirit of reform [words indistinct], we must break away from those outmoded, [words indistinct], and conservative methods that shackle production and circulation, and must do a good job in developing commodity production and in service work in all aspects. We must take feasible and effective measures to establish the responsibility system at all levels so that our province can make a new breakthrough in rural work and agricultural production this year.

In view of this, the following decisions on certain problems concerning economic policies in further implementing Document No 1 of the central authorities are made:



## 1. Continue to stabilize and perfect the production contract responsibility system.

The extended period of contracted land must generally be 15 years. The period of contracts for developing uncultivated mountains, slopes, hills, and beaches, and undeveloped rivers and lakes may be extended to 30 to 40 years. In some cases, contracts can be inherited. The period of rural economic contracts can generally be the same as the period of the state procurement quotas or as the period of the 5-year plan, and can remain unchanged for several years. The accumulation funds, public welfare funds, and management fees retained by the collective will be rationally borne in accordance with the number of people and labor forces and with income, and will not be shared purely according to the number of mu of fields and to the number of people. After the collective retention is fixed, it will no longer increase. In the future we must mainly rely on income from the development of industry, sideline production, and diversification to subsidize agriculture. The expenses for facilities run by the local people and subsidized by the state, including rural education, family planning, militia training, giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and servicemen, and communications, must be separated from the collective retention and must be fixed by the township people's congresses once a year. The per capita burden must generally be controlled between 3 and 4 yuan. The production team must be responsible for [words indistinct]. It is necessary to encourage adept farming to gradually cultivate more and more land. [Passage indistinct].

## 2. Speed up the readjustment of the arrangements for agriculture.

It is essential to return to forest and lakes the steep slopes and lowland reclaimed from lakes, which are unsuitable for farming. We must improve the ecological environment, must stop the vicious circle, and must continue to grasp grain production firmly. In places that are suitable for cultivating paddy rice and wheat, such must be cultivated. We must work hard to raise the per mu yield of grain and to improve its quality. To suit the development of feed and beverage industries, we can properly enlarge the areas sown with corn, barley, and potatoes. In mountainous areas, we must regard the development of forestry as the main work and must freely develop diversification. We must basically stabilize the arrangements for cotton production and must properly make readjustment. In mountain areas and lowlands unsuitable for growing cotton, we can cultivate other suitable crops instead. In places that are suitable for growing cotton, we can properly increase the areas sown. In the future we must transmit to lower levels the plans for production quotas and for the procurement of various crops, including grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops. We must rigidly fix their sown areas.

## 3. Relax the policies on forestry.

It is essential to allocate more private mountains. We must allocate to commune members some or all existing barren mountains that are suitable for afforestation as private mountains. In some places that have no or very few barren mountains, we can allocate uncultivated mounds to commune members as private mountains. We can also turn some responsibility mountains into private mountains. Once the private mountains are allocated, they must no longer change. After the allocation of the private mountains the surplus barren mountains and mounds and uncultivated beaches must be assigned to the masses under contract for the purposes of planting trees and growing grass. There is no limit to the contract areas, and all proceeds will go to the contractors themselves. Regarding barren mountains in high and distant places, we must encourage and support large contract households to carry out development projects. On the collective run afforested mountains, it is imperative to implement the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. We can sign contracts with households, production teams, and groups for the management of these mountains. Regarding forestry centers run by communes and brigades, we can implement the contract system [words indistinct].

We can sign contracts with households for their management so as to run household forestry centers. We can also [words indistinct] and can run many forms of forestry cooperatives. As for [words indistinct] forestry centers, we must allow individual workers of forestry centers or households to enter into contract for management. We must allow contractors to get partners to fulfill the contract quotas. While relaxing the policies on forestry, we must teach the masses in the mountainous areas to cherish, control, and take care of the mountains. We must rely on the masses to protect the forests, must control the forests in accordance with the law, and must strictly prohibit indiscriminate felling of trees.

4. Vigorously develop the aquatic product trade.

We must advocate that contracts must be signed with special people for the management of ponds and small reservoirs run by the collective. The period of contract can be extended to 10 to 20 years. We must rationally fix the standard of retention. The retention for the collective must be paid in terms of fish at the state price so that care can be taken of the masses in its subordinate units in the supply of fish. Fish breeding must be linked to the control of the bodies of water. We must properly handle the contradiction between the breeding trade and irrigation in agriculture and anti-flood work. Small scattered bodies of water in front of villages and at the back of houses must be assigned to commune members for breeding fish, growing lotus roots, and developing the production of other aquatic products. Those who carry out production will reap profits.

In the lake and fishery areas, as well as private mountains and plots, we must allocate certain portions of bodies of water to commune members to carry out production by themselves, and the right of use must remain unchanged for a long period. In the developed water areas of all kinds we must break the conventions of running them separately by the state, communes, and brigades, and we must actively encourage adept production in order to enter into contracts for development. Households can enter into contracts and a single person or several people who get partners can also enter into contracts for development. [Passage indistinct].

State-run fisheries must vigorously implement the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. Contracts can be signed with households for the management of fishponds of all kinds and of other small water bodies so as to set up household piscaries. Regarding lakes and reservoirs for breeding fish, the manager contract responsibility system can be voluntarily implemented.

5. Really manage state-run farms well.

In state-run farms, we must really implement the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output and must universally set up household farms. The undeveloped rivers and lakes and the uncultivated mountains and farmland can be assigned to their workers by contract and can also be assigned to peasants outside the farms who have specialized knowledge so that they can effect development. Proceeding from the characteristics of our province's farms and from the role of these farms in agriculture in the whole province, we must further readjust the principles of farms on production, must make good arrangements for the production of grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops, must vigorously develop the production and processing of livestock, aquatic products, timber, fruit, and other agricultural and sideline products, and must vigorously develop the comprehensive operation of agriculture, industry, and commerce. We must gradually build the majority of farms into bases for the production of nonstaple food and commodities, which will serve urban people's livelihood and will serve export.

6. Vigorously encourage, support, develop, and protect all kinds of specialized households.

We must correctly treat and vigorously support all kinds of specialized households. We must provide them with information, technological and other services, must protect their legitimate rights and interests, and must fairly and rationally determine their bounden obligations to the state and the collective. In accordance with the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, specialized households in all places can organize all kinds of associations. CPC committees, governments, and peasant associations at all levels must vigorously support them and must strengthen guidance. Except for the contracts for arable land, which remain unchanged for a long period, it is also necessary to take measures to give preferential treatment to specialized households in grain production. Regarding specialized households in developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries by contract, apart from providing them with a certain amount of materials and funds, we must provide them with regular [words indistinct] and with other preferential treatment. We must give proper directions and vigorous support to all forms of combined economic undertakings that have now appeared in rural areas. In combination, we must adhere to the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit. We must vigorously publicize and commend specialized households that take the lead in getting rich through labor, developing commodity production, and enlivening the circulation of commodities.

7. Do well the work of helping the poor areas and rural households in difficulty.

It is imperative to take special measures to help large mountainous areas and reservoir areas to develop production in order to increase their income and to change as quickly as possible the present state of being very difficult in production and livelihood. Regarding the counties whose revenue cannot meet their expenditures, the province will adopt the method of signing contracts with the counties for appropriating subsidies in advance so as to allow them to develop production in a planned way and to increase revenue. While vigorously supporting specialized households to develop production and encouraging some people to get rich first, we must seriously do a good job in helping the poor households and must mainly help them develop production.

8. Vigorously develop township and town enterprises and take such measures as are suitable to local conditions to establish regional cooperative economic organizations.

We must freely open up the ways to vigorously develop township and town enterprises and take such measures as are suitable to local conditions to establish regional cooperative economic organizations.

We must freely open up the ways to vigorously develop township and town enterprises and must boldly and freely set up household factories and combined household factories. We must advocate the development of the production of feed and food; the development of small hydroelectric power stations; the development of the production of building materials; the development of construction, communications, and transport; and the development of mining, traditional handicraft, commerce, service, and all other trades. Departments of planning, materials, and finance; banks; and departments of communications at all levels must vigorously support township and town enterprises in development.

9. Improve the methods of state monopoly for the purchase of and assigned procurement of agricultural and sideline products and persist in doing business in many ways. We must further enliven the business of agricultural and sideline products. We must improve the methods of state monopoly for purchase and assigned procurement, must not separate urban from rural areas, must not enforce regional blockade, must vigorously carry out reform, must develop various forms of agriculture, industry, and commerce, and must operate business through many channels.

This year's quota for the assigned procurement of pigs is fixed at 5.5 million head. Except for the originally fixed standard for selling an additional amount of materials by way of reward, which remains unchanged, for the procurement of each pig the state will sell an additional 100 jin of medium-priced grain [words indistinct] by way of reward and the collective will provide additional 100 jin of feed at the state price.



In the suburbs of large and medium cities and their neighboring counties, we must lay stress on helping specialized households develop pig production. We must give vigorous assistance in respect to the supply of feed, [words indistinct], the prevention of diseases, and antiflood work.

With a household as a unit, after peasants fulfill the quota for assigned procurement and fulfill the tasks provided in the contracts, they can butcher and eat their surplus pigs or sell them at the market. Food departments must actively open negotiations over purchase and sale and must regulate the market. Regarding the procurement of pigs in the mountainous areas, in principle the peasants can sell as many as they please and no quotas for procurement should be fixed. They should be given transport subsidies.

This year's quota for the assigned procurement of fresh eggs is reduced to 150 million jin. In the future we must strive to develop production and must abolish the assigned procurement system. Except that the system of fixed quotas for the assigned procurement of fresh fish should be continuously implemented by state-run piscaries, the others do not have to carry out assigned procurement. Direct circulation between production and marketing departments must be ensured. Households must continuously be regarded as units in the procurement of grain. After the fulfillment of the procurement quotas, they can sell surplus grain at the market. State monopoly for the purchase of small miscellaneous grain, such as mung beans and [words indistinct], can no longer be made, and negotiated purchase and sale can be made. The main silk production areas can set up combined silk industrial and commercial companies to carry out the comprehensive business of procurement, processing, and marketing. Silkworm cocoons can be procured by many companies to ensure direct circulation between production and marketing departments. Apart from supplying silk for the purpose of export according to the plans, they can sell their surplus silk.

10. Strengthen service work in society and support rural commodity production in rural areas even better.

Commodity production is a socioeconomic process, which has extensive contacts in many aspects. We must step up mobilizing and organizing all social forces to gradually establish a relatively perfect system of commodity production and service. All departments and trades must seriously study and understand the spirit of Document No 1 of the central authorities and must do all aspects of service work well.

In conclusion, the decision of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government says: To solve the problems of the weak links of our province's agriculture, we must grasp the economic policies with one hand and agricultural science and technology with another hand. These decisions provide only for certain problems concerning the economic policies. In the course of implementation, in connection with the implementation of the spirit of the provincial conference on scientific and technological work, all places and departments must really strengthen agricultural scientific and technological work and must promote our province's agricultural development in an all-round way.

#### Circular Issued

HK181311 Wuhan Huebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The General Office of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular today on implementing the decision of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government.

The circular says: The full text of the decision of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government on certain problems concerning economic policies in implementing the 1984 Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee was issued today.

This decision is an important measure, which the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government in light of Hubei's realities, has taken to implement the 1984 Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee. It is also an important action of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects of the provincial CPC Committee in the course of party rectification. Party organizations and governments at all levels and all departments throughout the province must quickly organize forces to universally and penetratingly study and disseminate this decision and to seriously implement this decision in a down-to-earth manner. In the light of the realities of all places, with the spirit of boldly carrying out reform, opening up a new path, and advancing, we must continue to emancipate our minds, must resolutely eliminate leftist ideological influence, must further relax policies, must really improve our work style, and must strengthen specific leadership. We must be bold in supporting peasants to get rich through labor and must support rural areas to quickly develop commodity production.

What we must especially point out here is that all work departments, particularly all departments in the circulation field, must correct the principle of work, must resolutely break all conventions that contradict the 1984 Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee and this decision, and must quickly correct them.

The provincial CPC Committee calls on all party members, cadres, and people throughout the province to become further mobilized and to unswervingly implement the party's policy on enriching the people. We must struggle hard to develop modern socialist agriculture with Chinese characteristics and to strive for a big bumper agricultural harvest in our province this year.

#### HUBEI PARTY RECTIFICATION DEVELOPING WELL

HK210333 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 84

[Excerpts] According to HUBEI RIBAO reporter (Yang Renben), party rectification work is developing healthily in the province. In carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has resolutely eliminated leftist ideological influence, advanced economic reforms, and further promoted the situation in reform. Since mid-April, the Standing Committee has concentrated efforts on grasping economic reform issues. By now the provincial CPC Committee and government have completed or are carrying out the following tasks:

They have convened a provincial rural work conference and issued a decision on a number of policy questions in implementing the CPC Central Committee Document No 1 of 1984. They have put forward a number of views on current urban economic reforms and made specific decisions on division of power and loosening the bonds for handing down economic management jurisdiction to the lower levels, reforming the circulation setup, expanding the management decisionmaking powers of state-owned enterprises, and enlivening urban collective economy. These decisions are about to be promulgated.

They have decided to carry out a pilot project in all-round economic reform in Wuhan City, to bring into full play the role of the large city as an economic center and as a leader in science and technology, and change the situation of separation of cities from rural areas in the province. They have convened a provincial conference on science and technology. They have convened a provincial conference on higher education.

They have sent a special team, headed by a provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member, to carry out investigation and study in Xingshan County to probe problems in construction in the rural areas, especially the mountain areas, and put forward ways of solving them.

They have instructed the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee and the provincial CPC Committee's party rectification office to jointly dispatch an inspection team to investigate and deal with cases of serious economic losses being caused to the state due to gravely bureaucratic work style in the economic departments concerned.

They have solved problems of implementing policies on a number of outstanding middle-aged intellectuals such as (Liu Chenghui) and (Chen Yingtian).

They have investigated and enthusiastically supported new things that have emerged in the upsurge of reform in the Donghu harnessing and development company.

They have also grasped anomalies in house construction and allocation, the illegal transfer of households from rural areas to towns, and so on. They have worked to establish the job responsibility system and to overcome the piles of documents and endless meetings.

The ideological understanding of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has taken a new flying leap during its recent party rectification studies and simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, in particular since studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech made when inspecting Hubei. This is mainly shown in the following respects:

1. They have understood more clearly the guiding idea that party rectification must stimulate the economy.
2. They have clearly understood that the main problem of the provincial CPC Committee in its guiding ideology on economic construction is, as before, the construction imposed by the influence of erroneous leftist ideas and old habitual forces. Hubei has scored very great success in economic work in recent years, but generally speaking there has not been enough loosening and enlivenment, and progress has not been fast. The main ideological reason for this is that the influence of leftist ideology has not yet been eliminated, and the bindings of erroneous concepts and habitual forces that formed over many years still exist. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the provincial CPC Committee has implemented the party's line, principles, and policies. However, there is still failure to deeply appreciate the central authorities' guiding ideology, slowness in action, and ineffectiveness in implementation. In particular we lack the spirit of holding firmly to the general orientation of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and of daring to proceed from reality and clear the way to forge ahead.

The speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang during his inspection of Hubei, especially his remarks on allowing some people get rich ahead of others, as proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and on Hubei's agriculture being insufficient and the management methods in its industrial enterprises being incorrect, has brought about a flying leap in the Standing Committee members on the question of emancipating the mind.

3. They have overcome feelings of blind complacency and strengthened the sense of urgency to speed up economic reform. The new, readjusted, provincial leadership group has now been working more than a year. If we are still unable to see the problems in our work, we will certainly hamper progress. To fully affirm the successes in past work and strictly check on problems in current work is the proper attitude to take before the party and people in rectifying the party and creating a new situation.
4. They have enhanced spontaneity to rely on the masses' creative practice to stimulate reform.



5. They have changed their work style while carrying out reforms and worked to push forward reform in a vigorous but sound way, one step at a time.

The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee holds: Although there has been some progress in party rectification studies and in simultaneous rectification and correction of defects during this period, this is only a start. They pledged to resolutely act according to the party rectification decision, further promote party rectification, get a tighter grasp of economic reform, boost the province's economy, and by no means disappoint the hopes and trust of the party members and the masses.

#### HUBEI JOURNAL DISCUSSES RECTIFICATION BREAKTHROUGHS

HK180838 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Issue No 5 of DANGYUAN SHENGHUO [PARTY MEMBER LIFE JOURNAL], published recently, carried a signed article in its public opinion column entitled: "Make Breakthroughs at the Appropriate Point."

The article pointed out: As the study drive of party rectification documents is developing in depth, in accordance with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee some units have carefully selected the appropriate point for carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in connection with their actual situation. Without a doubt, this is absolutely necessary. However, the most important thing after selecting the appropriate point is to determine as quickly as possible when to make a breakthrough. By making a breakthrough, we mean that leading cadres should have the spirit of boldly tackling tough problems. They should formulate clear-cut principles and adopt forceful measures for solving the main problems, remove all the obstacles, seriously and resolutely handle the problems one by one, and create a succession of new situations. Only in this way can the selection of breakthroughs be of practical significance.

If we dare not make breakthroughs at the selected point, but just make an empty show of strength and leave the problems unsolved, no matter how accurate we are in selecting the appropriate points, it would be null and void. Consequently, we will not only fail in carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, but will also lead the entire party rectification to proceed perfunctorily.

At present, everyone is paying close attention to this matter. Some units that are to undergo party rectification are also taking the matter into account. Therefore, the key to making a breakthrough in the point of penetration lies in the determination and practical action of leading cadres.

JILIN ARTICLE STRESSES IDEOPOLITICAL TRAINING

SK211002 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 May 84

[JILIN RIBAO 22 May contributing commentator's article: "It Is Imperative To Strengthen Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] The article states: The economic transformation will bring great changes to people's economic life and will strongly affect the people's thinking. To ensure the smooth process of conducting the transformation and to orient the transformation on the right track, it is imperative to strengthen ideological and political work. The fundamental task of ideological and political work is to upgrade the people's communist consciousness. At present, we are enforcing socialist policies. However, while enforcing socialist policies, it is imperative to conduct ideological education in communism. Socialism stipulates how to conduct distribution according to work. However, giving remuneration according to one's work does not mean doing one's work according to the remuneration one receives. One should not do everything in terms of money and should not do one's work according to what one receives. Remuneration should not be regarded by the people as a goal of struggle, but should be regarded as a reward for their labor achievements. We stress that the people engage in labor work for the society giving no thought to reward and personal gains or losses, and that those who have selflessly engaged in labor work should be given material and political encouragement suitable to their labor achievements.

In conclusion, the article states: Fostering communist ideas is the central task in building socialist spiritual civilization. Communist thinking can not crop up spontaneously among the people who, therefore, must be educated through ideological and political work. Under the new circumstances, we should not weaken our ideological and political work even slightly, but we must strengthen them in a big way.

JILIN HOLDS EMERGENCY MEETING ON CURRENT DROUGHT

SK220347 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] This morning, the Jilin Provincial People's Government called together responsible persons of the provincial level organs to hold discussions and make arrangements for arousing the people to take immediate action to support rural areas to combat the drought to maintain a full stand of seedlings. Comrade Huo Mingguang addressed the meeting. In his speech, he stated: Our province's spring drought has arrived with tremendous force this year. It will last for a long time and will adversely affect a great acreage of farmland. There are more than 24 million mu of farmland across the province, on which seedling growth grew worse. These areas need to be replanted. There are 1 million mu of paddy fields across the province, which lack water for the transplanting operation. The drought is continuing to expand to other areas. This urges the provincial level departments concerned to pay close attention to the seriousness of the drought. In line with the spirit of not holding up both the party rectification drive and work, efforts should be made to successfully support rural areas to combat the drought to maintain a full stand of seedlings.

Participating responsible persons from the provincial level departments concerned expressed that they will make all-out efforts to support the activities of combating the drought by upholding the principle in which each department will offer what it has. The provincial Water Conservancy Department decided to immediately appropriate the antidrought funds for hard-hit areas. The provincial financial department and the provincial agricultural bank also mapped out plans for supporting anti-drought activities. The provincial civil affairs department decided to appropriate more relief funds for supporting backward households to combat the drought. The material supply departments also made preparations for supplies.

LIAONING MEETING ADVOCATES EDUCATIONAL REFORM

SK220408 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] On 19 May at the closing ceremony of the second provincial discussion meeting on higher education, participants strongly called on leading departments at all levels to include the solution of educational problems into the procedure for party rectification and reform, and to change the situation of few investments and of not letting schools organize education flexibly.

Participants held that at present, our province's higher education faces three problems that need to be solved urgently.

1. The scale of the development of our province's higher education does not suit the needs of the four modernizations. Our province has 53 universities. Of these, 12 are under the jurisdiction of the province and 19 are under the jurisdiction of the cities. Among these, there is only one provincial-level engineering college and there are no provincial-level agricultural and forestry colleges. Colleges attached to the central authority distribute only 3,000 graduates to the province every year. In the past few years, the distribution of graduates has become less and less. Therefore, our province confronts the situation of having exhausted the resources of talented persons in the four modernizations.

2. The existing provincial-level and city-level colleges have many operating difficulties. Their educational quality is also poor. At present, our province's 11 higher teachers colleges do not have a presentable library. Dalian Institute of Foreign Languages, Jinzhou Medical college and Jinzhou Teachers College have no recreational facilities. The experimental installations of some institutions of higher learning are inferior to those of key middle schools. The student enrollment of the colleges and institutions of higher learning under the jurisdiction of the province increased 34 percent last year and 13 percent this year. This year, however, the investments in capital construction decreased instead of increasing. We have failed for a long time to solve the problems of provincial-level colleges and institutions of higher learning lacking classrooms and of teachers at these schools not having adequate housing. Some teachers cannot work contentedly in our province. Talented persons continuously leave. We have also failed for a long time to improve our teaching quality.

3. We should start by conducting a reform to change the current higher educational situation. For instance, our province originally entrusted colleges and institutions of higher learning with the training of some urgently-needed, talented persons whom provincial- and city-level colleges and institutions of higher learning had not been able to cultivate. But relevant departments have not made the investments. We cannot solve the problem of lacking talented persons only by watching it helplessly. Some universities attached to the central authority have rich resources of teachers and a surplus of talented persons. But colleges and institutions of higher learning have no right to transfer personnel, and talented persons cannot go from here to there. Therefore, teachers cannot make full use of their abilities. Schools lack the funds for running schools, and have no right to control finances, and cannot solve the problems on widely collecting funds.

In view of the current reform, participants enthusiastically called on leading departments at all levels to give free rein to institutions of higher learning, to expand their decisionmaking power to personnel affairs, finance and material resources, and to change the situation in which higher-level departments make a few investments and do not let schools organize the education flexibly.



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